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Coming Inventions Necessitate Hira Equitable System. -

MORE PURCHASE-POWER NEEDED

aper of S. E. Bishop Before the Social Science Club - Improved Maci-inery Involves Social Problems-Impoverished Labor Cannot Buy.

At the last meeting of the Social Science Club, at the residence of C. M. Cooke, Rev. S. E. Bishop read an essay on "Coming Inventions as Necessitating Better Distribution of Wealth," as follows:

During all past ages the majority of mankind have been in bondage to the should enjoy both multiplied comforts necessity of severe and constant toll and luxuries, and diminished hours of in order to supply the ordinary necessities. The chief exemptions from such necessity have been, first, where in the tropics, necessities of fuel, clothing and shelter were small, and nature yielded with slight labor, sufficient food for a moderate population; and secondly, where a superior class of princes and lords were elevated above the necessity of toil by means of the

subjugation of the masses While a great deal of regular hard work is, beyond question, a benefit to men, a great mitigation of its severity as pressing upon the masses of men in most lands, is earnestly to be desired. Although such mitigation has to some extent been secured by many, yet the old conditions of exacting toil for the multitude still prevail in the most civilized countries, even in this closing the great forces of nature into man's service so as to relieve human muscles of their work. Now, in civilized countries, in a large proportion of the departments of labor, machinery accomplishes tenfold the amount of work that once was performed by hu-man hands unaided. Numberless articles of comfort and luxury, once the costly product of human manipula-

tion, are now turned out by ma-chinery with surprising cheapness. This change is already so far advanced that what, half a century ago, were luxuries in reach only of the wealthy, are now brought within reach of the common laborer. The purchasing power of the average wage of such laborers has, in that period, risen nearly one half for food, and has more than doubled for clothing and furniture. Through mechanical improvements, there has been an extreme cheapening of most products of cotton, of iron and steel, of literature, of clocks and watches, and of a great multitude of conveniences and luxuries. In foods, cereals have been greatly reduced in price. Sugars have gone to less than half. Improvements in transportation have immensely cheapened products. By the same means the poorer classes may now readily afford to travel hundreds of miles in luxury. The cheap and brilliant kerosene now illuminates the formerly dark homes of the poor. The homes of the laboring classes now abound in objects

which fifty years ago were luxuries in reach only of the wealthy. This immense increase of produc tive power in civilized lands, is constantly creating vast surpluses of products over and above the mere necessities of the population, although not more than would supply wholesome comfort to all, if reasonably divided; while at the same time yielding due reward to those of superior capacity for the services their abilities and energies have rendered. To secure such reasonable division of the surplus products to the weaker multitudes, is the difficult problem of the present day. Economists of all classes are busy upon the problem. Socialism endeavors to solve it by extreme measures, which threaten to withdraw the necessary stimulus of reward from those persons of ability whose brains and energies are absolutely indispensible in carrying on and improving the vast system of

production. The problem is beyond question a most grave and pressing one. There is always a large class of able men, greedy for gain, who are constantly on the watch to intercept the immense surplus products of wealth and divert it into their own private storehouses and treasuries. Under present conditions of law, these men are to a large extent successful in raking in immense gains, for which they have rendered no adequate equivalent of labor or skill. They have accomplished this mainly by a highly developed talent for acquisition, involving methods of deception and trickery. Under the improved conditions of wealth production in the United States, there has grown up in that country a very large class of millionaires and multimillionaires. It is believed to be safe to say that the great majority of these money princes have acquired their vast possessions through inequitable methods, even if they have not directly broken statute law. This is especially true of the larger fortunes.

The vast battalions of laborers, skilled and unskilled, are of necessity subject to the organization and direction of the captains of industry. It is their labor. It is clearly in the power of their superiors to grind them down far below what is their due Blind recistance, maybe made by strikes, usually to the injury of both employer and employed. The thinking mind should be continued into the next one,

against unscrupulous oppression. It is of the highest importance to producers that the vast working classes should be maintained in comfort, so as to be able to purchase and consume the products of industry. If the workers are impoverished they cannot buy, and so the industry of the producers is paralyzed.

This great social problem already

confronts civilized nations, pressing with terrible emphasis the question, how shall governments and law wisely interpose to adjust and regulate the contest between capital and labor for a suitable division of the profits? is necessary, on the one hand, that capital and ability should be adequately rewarded and atimulated to engage actively in the public service. It is necessary, on the other, that undue greed should be repressed, that capial and ability should not gorge the lion's share, and that the great body of workers, skilled and unskilled, should enjoy a large and liberal share of the enormous advantages accruing from machinery and invention. They and luxuries, and diminished hours of labor. The chief benefit should not be left to accrue to the superior classes, as under existing social arrangements it now tends to do.

It is not the object of the present essay to discuss any of the proposed solutions of this great problem. No such great and ambitious attempt will be made It is sought to point out the fact that the problem is certain to grow more and more pressing, so that it can no longer be avoided, but a solu-tion must soon be attempted, or the growing strife between Capital and Labor will become intolerably aggra-

What are the prospects of the coming century as to the means of producing wealth? The general expectation is, that these means are to be rapidly and immensely augmented in ing decade of the injecteenth century. Yet a great change is manifestly in progress, through the wonderful achievements of science and harness—wealth produced between the different the near future. This will necessitate a corresponding progress and advance wealth produced between the different classes employed in the work.

This general expectation of rapidlyincreased facility in producing wealth is believed to be thoroughly wellfounded. It is based upon the experience of progress in the now closing century, especially during the latter ball of it, which makes it nearly incredible that the same progress is not to continue, even with accelerated activity. This expectation is still further supported by clear indications of great applications of science and art to natural forces, which are now hardly beyond the infancy of their development

The now closing half-century has derived its chief advance in industrial activity from the development of steam power as the supply of motive force Up to 1850, water power was the main reliance. The capacity of the steam engine was imperiectly de-veloped. Double, triple and quad ruple expansion engines are the products of the last thirty years. Double and treble horse-power are now obtained from the same quantity of coal as in 1850. The applications of steampower have been enormously multiplied. Every town now has numbers of steam engines at work where in 1850 they were bardly known outside of large cities. Transportation by steam has been revolutionized since that date. Then trans-Atlantic steamers were few, and the chief passenger service between Europe and America was still by sailing packets. Ericsson had only just invented the propeller. Steamships were nearly unknown upon the Pacific, except on the coast from Panama

to San Francisco. Railways were only beginning their present immerse development. There were perhaps 3000 miles of railway in the United States, where are now, I believe, nearly 200,000 miles. Street railways were quite unknown. Jour-neys were still largely made by canal,

and by lake and river steamers During this period a new metallurgy has grown up which has quite revolu-tionized the production of iron and steel, and the cheapness of the manu-factures from them. Steel especially has been reduced from \$200 to \$25 a ton, and has come to be the chief material for ships and for rails and girders, while furnishing a superior material for machinery and articles of utility of numberless kinds.

Photography has made its chief growth during this period. Up to 1850 only the costly daguerrectype was known. Now, cheap processes of photogravure reproduce objects of nature and art with unbounded cheapness for the multitudes.

Were science and art to make no further progress, were invention now to cease, as it did long ago in China, were mankind hereafter solely to multiply existing improvements already developed, the human race would nevertheless have entered upon a new era of wealth-production. Were we to go forward with merely our present knowledge and skill, the world would become a changed one, and mankind would speedily rise out of squalid poverty into universal comparative affluence, always supposing that a liberal and general disribution was secured of the products of human labor, aided by machinery of existing patterns. It would accordingly become the chief aim of statesmanship so to organize society as to secure such beneficent distribution for

the general good. But in embarking upon a new century we are going forward with no uncertain presages of a future of mechanical and scientific progress which impossible for the rank and file to the the coming half century shall quite know when they are properly paid for | eclipse the progress of the one now eclipse the progress of the ording, and which shall immensely ending, and which shall immensely multiply and chespen the comforts of results of such an invention may be contemplated. For all inpower will

naturally turns in search of expedients for better industrial and social organization, by which the vast power of the leaders of industry shall be brought under wholesome control, and the laborers shall be secured trained and educated artisans where there was one then. These men are all eagerly at work, intent on discovery and improvement, inspired by elated hope of progress, and alert to open new paths for successful in-

Such new paths are already being explored. They clearly indicate that an immense advance is near at hand. The most prominent indication of this coming development already in ac tive progress, is in the growth of the science of electricity and its application in the production especially of motive power. There is every reason to believe that the art of using electricity is as much in its in-faccy now as that of using steam power was eighty years ago before it was applied to navigation. The science itself of electricity, is merely in its infancy, as well as its attendant arts. It is true that our knowledge of the nature of electricity, its powers, and its workings, has been enormously increased during the past half century. Yet even now it is but little understood. This fact is illustrated by the recent remarkable discoveries of Nikola Tesla. It is evident that human science thus far has scarcely penetrated beyond the surface of the mysterious laws of this wonderful form of force.

Science is indefatigable in its investigations. It is certain in the not distant future to make enormous advances in the knowledge of the laws of electricity. With such knowledge, will come a corresponding skill in the application and use of these laws in utilizing this strange and mighty force for human benefit. Already has electricity been harnessed into service to a mighty useful extent. This has been mainly the work of the last dozen years. At the very grand Centennial Exposition in 1876, there was absolutely no elec-trical department at all. Except for telegraphy, this force had then been applied to no practical use whatever. Telephones were then unheard of. Dynamos and electric motors were only known as ingenious toys of future promise. Electric lights were in the same category. I searched in vain in Philadelphia for the sight of an electric lamp of any kind in 1876, although on Independence eve the city was ablaze with calcium and magnesium lights. Now in a few days, every civilized city in the world is brilliant with arc lights, and incandescent lamps glow in half the houses. Trolly cars transport the people to the outskirts of all the cities of America, rushing over all the hills. Great dynamos are buzzing in every center, driving force through radiating wires to innumerable workshops. Already the floods of Niagara are harnessed through turbines prepared to transmit

hundreds of thousands of horse power by dyname and wire to distant cities. And yet, as intimated above, the cience and art of electricity are in their infancy. Tesia, as was said, has just opened glimpses of a new world of mystery in this direction. Before his disclosures, there had already been developed two great lines of invention for accomplishing certain important ends in the production and use of electrical force. Inventors have long been earnestly and hopefully at work to solve the great problem of the direct conversion of the great and universal force of heat into its corresponding equivalent of electrical force. present that conversion is accomplished in a roundabout and costly manner by the intervention of water or steam power, which is employed to drive a dynamo which generates the electricity. There results immense loss of force by the friction of the two sets of machinery used. In the water power the original elevation of the to the height from which its fall lends the force used, represents an enormous consumption of solar heat, which is not wasteful only because the incalculable volumes of such heat are ever flooding unused into space. Where steam is used as the converting medium, not one-fourth of the actual heat power developed reaches the engine, while half the engine power is

wasted on the circultous road of the dynamo and the electric motor. Imperfect and unpractical methods are already known, by which a direct application of heat can be made to generate electricity. These methods need to be developed, so that the desired force can be generated copiously and with facility. Inventors are busily at work to solve the problem. The prospect is entirely hopeful. There can hardly be a doubt that in a near future, a way will be discovered and gradually perfected by which the combustion of coal will impart its heat directly to machinery which will evolve a corresponding amount of electric force with comparatively small waste, with far less loss, doubt-less, than in the force obtained in the most perfect quadruple expansion steam engine.

It is also probable to a degree hardly admitting of doubt that this line of invention will accomplish the direct generation of electricity by the heat of the sun. Immeasurable floods of sunheat are forever pouring to waste all over the globe. Every particle of that heat is equivalent to a useful amount of electrical motive power. The problem is to convert the one useless force into the other useful one. The solution is probably not very complicated, and will before wany years be discovered. It will almost revolutionize industrial forces and methods During the coming half-century it is highly probable that the limitless and unl versal supply of solar heat will have come to be harnessed directly into human service, as water power, wind power and steam power have been in the past.

power

use of unlimited power at nominal rates will make it applicable in a multitude of ways which its present cost forbids. The cost of manufactures of all kinds involving large expenditure of force will be vastly cheapened. All mining and metallurgy will show this great advantage. The reduction of metals from their ores will be accomplished mainly by electrical action, while their ores will be excavated and lifted from the mines by electric force. All lighting and heat. ing will be accomplished by electricity, made cheaper than any other possible means.

Among the uses of cheap power may be estimated that of reclaiming vast tracts of upland, fertile but arid soils, to cultivation by lifting lowlying waters to their levels An IIlustration of this use may be found in the project now entertained of pumping to a height of 400 feet the copious supplies of water now flowing to waste at sea level around Pearl Lochs. Given the cheap solar electric power heped for, and those waters might profitably be forced up 900 feet, so as to bring under the highest cultivation every one of the 50,000 acres of smooth but arid land between Ewa and Waialua. In all parts of the world such lands lie adjacent to rivers and lakes capable of irrigating them if only their water could be lifted to the required heights. Even hopelessly desolate regions may be to some extent reclaimed by such means, and thus the capacity of the globe for sustaining population be greatly multiplied. Regions now intolerable for heat to white races may be made healtrable by the complete be made habitable by the coming cheapness of refrigerating processes, whereby the inhabitants may be abundantly supplied with artificially cooled chambers, to which to retire during the excessive heats of the day. The cities of America are already suffering intolerably from excessive summer heats, which increases as the country becomes more completely de-forested. It can hardly be doubted that artificial cooling will soon be felt as great a necessity in city summer life as artificial heating now is in winter.

invention has been pursuing with much success is that of storage batteries, by means of which the force generated may be stored up to be used when and where required. At present such batteries are still somewhat costly, and of great weight. The problem is to make them more cheaply, and especially to have them light and portable. When this is accom-plished cars can profitably be driven by them on ordinary railways. Ocean greybounds may exchange their bunkers for great ranges of many hun-dred tons of such batteries to be charged while in port. It can hardly be doubted that very great progress will rapidly be made in the art of storing electric force in portable forms. It seems quite plain that we are already well entered upon an age of the use of electric force, resulting in a progress in applied art and in-dustrial development which will wholly eclipse the already experienced marvels of the of steam power. It is impossible to plainly forecast the developments of the future. Certain possibilities indicated above seem very clear. The world is making strange progress along many lines. The manufacture of aluminum opens many possibilities. Chemical discoveries are constantly multiplying. Therapeutics are being largely changed by discoveries in bacteriology and inoculation. The twentieth century not unlikely has in store for manking other discoveries and inventions as marvellous as any already arrived at.

A second direction which electrical

It is evident that in a not distant future the capacity of mankind for the production of wealth is to be enormously increased. Most of the arti-cles of necessity and comfort now required will be produced with half the expenditure of time and labor that they now are. It follows that with a natural and just distribution of the products of labor and machinery, all classes of men may both have their hours of labor much reduced, and may enjoy much larger compensation in their choice of the commodities produced. It is that this might is conceivable be prevented by the greed and selfishness of the abler classes, who should seek to mo-nopolize for themselves the immense advantages gained by improved mechanical appliances. Such directors of industry might so manipulate affairs as to keep down wages to the lowest point at which their employees could live, and so keep for themselves the chief share of the wealth produced.

Practically, this would in any case become impossible. The operatives, being straitened for means, would have small ability to purchase products. If there are few consumers, production must decline. Then again, production becoming limited by the small demand, there would be labor for only a molety of the operatives, and immense masses of the population would be left unemployed and destitute. It is obvious that the distress thus produced would create a demand for remedial measures which would be irresistible. This condition of affairs, of destitution increasing in the midst of an enormously developed power of producing wealth, would be so clearly unnatural would be so clearly unnatural and an abuse, that it would soon work out its own cure.

At the present time the call for social reform is growing louder every day. It is becoming obvious that some means must be found for properly readjusting the relations of labor and capital, so that both may have reasonable recompense, and production may not become congested by the inability of the multitude of consumers to purchase what they have helped capital and machinery to produce. The considerations above presented to show that productive power is to be immensely increased by the coming inventions of the next balf century,

(Continued on page 4.)

TO BEAUTIFY CITY AND HOMES.

Learned Discourse on How Both Can Be Accomplished

HAWAII TO HAVE AN ARBOR DAY

Dr. Northrop Tells of Village Improve ments Throughout the United States and Europe-Honolulu Must Have a Sewerage System to Avoid Epidemics.

Owing to counter attractions of both public and private character, a rather slim audience was present last night to hear Dr. Northrop lecture on "Village Improvements." Those that did attend, however, were highly pleased with the address. President Dole and other government officials were noticed in the audience.

Following is a verbatim report of the lecture:

It is my privilege here to address an audience of such culture as will prefer practical hints to any verbal ornamentations. I shall, therefore, present the subject in its plainest way. At the curset you will ask what has been done in village improvements in the United States. The earliest association was one formed by James Hill-house, long representing Connecticut in the United States Senate, who or-ganized the Public Green Association and raised \$1500 for grading the green and planting elms. For such devo-tion to his town he is more honored today in New Haven than for all his valued services as United States Senavalued services as United States Senator at Washington and for many offi-cial positions at home. He began modestly with scant means when New Haven was a small place; his influence and example is still felt in maintaining a healthful local pride, insuring liberal appropriations from the city and legacies from individuals for multic improvements. The conflict of public improvements. The earliest of the later associations was one started by Miss Mary Hopkins, a kinswoman of Mark Hopkins, President of Wil-liams College. By her efforts Stock-bridge was thoroughly transformed. The society was incorporated and dur-ing the last forty years has received many-large gifts; one of \$25,000 for a reading room and lecture hall, by her husband, J. C Goodrich. Another of \$10,000 from Cyrus W. Field, and dur-ing the last year of his life his brother, David Dudiey Field, gave to Stock-bridge fifty-eight acres of land for a the later associations was one started bridge fifty-eight acres of land for a beautiful mountain park, and \$5000 for its cultivation and improvement. The anniversary of this society has been fitly observed on the fourth Wednesday of every August; commemorating last August, forty years of successful work. Every acre of successful work. land and every homestead in Stock-

bridge, has appreciated by reason of the work of this society. How can we organize an improvement society where there is little pubasked. Experience shows that the best way to begin this work is to in terest all classes by a free lecture explaining the aims and results of societies elsewhere, and then at once to make an organization. It is essential to maintain an entire separation of local affairs or state and national politics The best services of an efficient improvement society is the solvent it and sectarianism. In furnishing a safe, common ground for the exercise and mutually beneficial activity, a society engaging all classes, instead of one or two, will be more successful than when it includes one class or set. The main difficulty is at the outset, and is due to the inertia of indifference or of ignorance of this subject. Most communities wait for the impulse of a leader. Many efficient associations have been formed by women and of nearly all, a part of the officers are women. If the executive committee numbers fifteen, I advise that eight should be women. There is a growing number of such societies comprised of women, to which men are admitted as honorary members. Women succeed better in getting money and in securing co-operation of all classes The cooperation of all classes once aroused, there are few things that these societies cannot do; their aims varying of course with local means include municipal re-form, sanitary improvements, especially as to water supply and sewerage and disposal of waste; the improvement of roads, of sidewalks, of parks, schoolyards and other public grounds especially those around railway stations, organizing free town libraries and removing nuisances and front fences. They are the rural counter parts of the urban boards of trade, the organization of those who will really serve their town with no thought of the loaves and fishes. The funds for these societies come from membership fees, life memberships ranging from \$10 to \$50, according to the wealth and liberality of the community and often from non-residents, form-erly natives, interested with the improvement of the old homestead. We are living in a new era of benevolence Gladstone says more money has been accumulated during the last ninety years than in all the cen-Is it not a fact of still higher significance that in America during the last forty years more money has been given by men for their own towns, especially while living, than in all our previous history; how much such men are dong to make life worth living for themselves as well as for their fellow townsmen fellow townsmen. The treasury is often replemented by prizes to those provement. By enter an ments given by home talents and especially by the efforts of ladies as little to opera-

I am exceedingly grat of to harn that President Dide and other calling "I have written many verses, but the officers of the Republic favor Arbor best poems I have produced are the

plishing broad results for two im-

Day in schools as well as for economic purposes. Arbor Day for economic many poems for Arbor Day where from the start the men were purposes. Arbor Day for economic purposes was started by Governor J Sterling Morton, now secretary of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who has done more for the benefit of his own State, Nebraska, and his own town, Nebraska City, than any other citizen of that State; advocating Arbor Day by pen and tongue, being editor of a paper and securing the co-operation of the governor, the State Horticulture Society and State Apriculture Society and State Apriculture Society as wall and State Agriculture Society, as well as favoring an act of the legislature to encourage tree planting by liberal prizes. On the first Arbor Day, observed twenty three years ago, according to the official returns made from all the counties, more than 12,000,000 of trees were planted, and that number has been exceeded on every succeeding Arbor Day. In the geographys used twenty years ago Nebraska was called the "Great American Desert." You cannot please Nebraskans today better than by entitling their State the "Great American Desert," for they will ask you, "Hasn't it been made habitable and hospitable by tree planting and cultivation?" tree planting and cultivation?" The settler who doesn't plan for tree planting is now the exception, and more than 1,000,000 of acres in that state are covered by trees planted by human hands. I have been interested to learn of

the work so successfully initiated by Commissioner Marsden as set forth in his last report, and to learn that from the King street nursery have been furnished, free, 9790 for economic tree planting, and for schools and for ornament 300 trees, there being on band 20,000 fruit trees of sixteen varieties. 12 950 timber, ornamental and rieties; 12,950 timber, ornamental and medicinal trees; 11,750 palms, and 6518 fiber plants. In the Makiki nurs ery of one acre there are 21,000 trees, including 2450 oranges, 1500 persimmon, 3000 camphor trees, and 2000 Japanese chestnuts. Besides, there are 8000 in pots and boxes, including 1600 logwood, 800 Kona coffee trees and 200 camphor trees; also, there are soon to be ready many thousand of new fibre plants of the hemp family and sisal. These with your unsur-passed Kona coffee solve the problem how to make small farming profitable. I have been interested to view, though at a distance, the planted forests on Tantalus, and the 200 acres so happily situated soon to be opened for a grand nursery for this Republic. Yet, there remains thousands of acres of these islands now barren and almost worthless, which might be, and I am confident will be at an early day re claimed by tree planting. You may need facts to show the practicability of such reclamation of the most worth less lands. I have inspected 10,000 acres on Cape Cod, Mass., now covered with pine forests, which thirty years ago were a barren saud blow drifting sand. Joseph Storey Fay, at Woods Halo, Mass., has nearly 300 acres of varied and beautiful forests covered largely with imported trees, Norway spruce, European larch and there. others. He told me when settling there thirty years also there was not a tree to be seen from his bouse.

France furnishes the broadest demonstration of the practicability of reclaiming sterile land of any country.

Along the Bay of Biscay for a hundred miles between the rivers Adour and Giroude are immense sand dunes composed of minute, fluely trichirated saud. The prevailing winds being from the west and southwest those sands were driven no an inclined sands were driven up an inclined plane, damming rivers and devastat-ing the country, the dunes varying ın beight. An eminent arborest, Bremontaire, pro posed to the government a magnificent scheme for the reclamation of those dunes He erected on the whole extent for a bundred miles a double line of paling made with planks sharpened at one end, driven in the sand, placed two inches apart so that the sand could support them on the in side, the second line a hundred meters provides for the animosities of political inland. Then, with a movable frame running on this plank with a clasp, the fence was raised as was necessary. Behind that protection he planted the Maritime pine, now there are 100,000 acres of rich and fertile forests and a still greater extent of fertile land has been rescued from the devastation of the incoming dunes. From this forest the French government receives an annual revenue in pitch and tur-pentine and fuel and lumber of 180 000 francs In grateful recognition of Bremontaire's services as a national benefactor, the French government erected a grand bronze statue in his

> George P. Morse, who represented America at foreign courts longer than any other citizen, with one exception, says of Bremoutaire "He is one of the greatest benefactors of the human race," This example was widely fol-This example was widely followed in France, and Salmasius says that one million acres of desolate land has thus been reclaimed and made a fruitful source of wealth. This example has been followed widely over Europe, along the shores of the Adri-atic and the Baltic and the Mediterranean coasts, protecting enormous tracts of laud from the encroachments of the sea; vast barrens south of Berin about Odessa, north of the Black Sea and the immense Steppes of Russia, are now well wooded.

Thirteen years ago the American Fore-try Association meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, pessed a resolution in favor of Arbor Day in schools, Having been the chairman of the committee organized to push that movement, from that day to this I have urged its importance upon the governor and state school superintendents of all the American states, and now it is observed in over forty states. I am gratified to learn that there is a probacility that the next Hawaiian Legislature will pass an act recommending that the President appoint turies since the days of Julius Casar | an Arbor Day in schools as well as for economic purposes, and issue a proclamation bespeaking the sympathy and co operation of all classes con cerned In the American states each governor and each school superintendent sends a printed programme to every school of his state, containing appropriate exercises for the children, the morning of Arbor Day being devoted to reliear-ing the assigned selecwho excel in specified lines of im- tions in prose and poeiry and to les sons on the value and beauty of trees, shrubs and flowers. The leading poets and authors of America have contion of youths. A for has is accom- tributed choice gens in poetry and prose for Arbor Day use Offver Wendell Holmes has written many such pieces. For example, he says. "I have written many verses, but the

Give fools their gold and knaves their power. Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall,

Who sows the fields or tames the flower, Or plants the trees are more than all. Who blesses most is blest and God and man shall own his worth

Who leaves as his bequest an added beauty to the earth

On Arbor Day the children are taught that there is a peculiar pleasure in the planting of trees—a pleasure that never cloyes, like grateful trees, bring rich, filial returns and compensate a thousandfold all the pains they

Thomas Arnold says. "I would rather my son should believe the earth goes around the sun than to grow up without love of trees, and shrubs and flowers." Much as I ap preciate trees, there is often danger of planting them too thick and too near the home. Dense evergreens close to the house may be harmful. Its an old proverb, "Where the sunlight cannot come, the doctor must"

In the United States the most beautiful ivy is the Japanese, which I have not seen growing in Honolulu, per-haps because it is deciduous, and yet it is a favorite in Florida, where evergreens are found, and where 1- perpetual summer. It is spread widely over the United States. It will beautifully adorn many barren walls which abound in Honoluu, and grow luxuriantly on such buildings as the Bugham Church or the Central Union-too beautiful the latter to cover, men say; or that it would make the bouse damp. On the other hand, it makes the house dry; the foliage makes a strong suction pump, contin-ually draining the brick or stone. It is sometimes objected that it would disintegrate the mortar; but the Japanese Ivy is not open to that objection, as it adheres with a firm, flat

One of the aims of such a village improvement is to develop town pride. It has been said that the man that doesn't delight to cherish and build doesn't delight to cherish and build up his own town has no heart in his bosom. These societies have done much to fraternize the community where they exist. The motto of the Swiss Confederacy should be the motto of every city and town—"One for all and all for one!" The first aim of these societies is to improve the sanitary condition of the town or city. Sanitarians tall us that 120 000 deaths. Sanitarians tell us that 120,000 deaths occur in the United States yearly from preventative disease; and, if 120,000, twenty-eight times as many more, that is three and one third millions of sicknesses, it costs to be sick, and costs to die, as viewed in the cold light of political economy. In Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878, there were 4000 deaths, because it was the dirtiest and lithius tells in the South. filthiest city in the South. Today it is the healthiest, because there have been forty-three miles of sewers, flushed twice a day by one hundred and ninety automatic flushing tanks, each twice a day throwing into the sewers one hundred and twelve gal-lons of water. I went through the city with the sanitary engineer, and when he opened the manholes I could not perceive the slightest odor

from auy.
In Honolulu you are to be congratulated on your artesian wells; on your pure and abundant water. An ample aqueduct everywhere implies and necessitates a system of sewerage. Can it be that any black sand can long receive with impunity the refuse of such a city as Honolulu? My visit here has been too brief to speak dogmatically; but is not sewerage one of the urgent needs of this beautiful city. and what a check to its growth would be a single season of pestilence on account of the lack of it. No doubt, in view of the coral substratum, the expense would be large; but at no distant day will it not be proved to be a necessity, and if it must be done, is it

not true that the sooner the better? Of the beauty and attractions of Honolulu, I had read much and often, but the reality far exceeds my expectations. Although there are several exceedingly beautiful parks, I venture to suggest the wisdom of still another in the grounds near the Chinese washboures, for the benefit of that neighborhood, bordered by a driveway on the outside and the luterior, occupied mainly by a lawn for the benefit of the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiiaus living in that vicinity. Where else in the world have these various nationalities been so well received, and where else has there been so thorough an acknowledment of the brotherhood of the human family? The surest way to conciliate and barmonize all classes is to improve the condition of all; and what liberality has been here shown for the natives in the recent erection of the Kamehameha Girls School by Charles R Bishop and the unequalled museum and the magnificent gift of Mrs. Charles B Bishop of \$450,000 for the maintenance of those two schools so admirably housed and so admirably supplied.

The existing Homestead Act is likely to be made still more attrac tive for the native Hawaiians, and verify here the old motto of John Adams that the ownership of homes is essential to individual thrift and self respect and to national strength and prosperity. The man who owns a homestead has given bonds to society for good behavior Every Hawallan who cultivates his own acres is thereby fostering loyalty to the Republic.

The most striking illustration that America affords of the conservative effect of ownership of homes is found in the city of Puliman. A dozen years ago when the guest of Mr Puliman, in his "Magic City," I was filled with admiration at the wonderful achieve ment that he had wrought Beautiful parks surrounding the station, fine lecture ball and school buildings open to all, admirable homes for the use of the officers. But on visiting those bomes alone I said often to the occupants, "How favored you are in having so comfortable dwellings, with gas, water and bathing rooms in every dwelling" The answer was "ye t but'—in every case came the "but" As the guest of Mr Pullman I could not and dld not express my convictions to any of them, but said directly to him, "Mr Pullman, have you not over looked one of the strongest desires of the human heart?" "What's thit;" said be 'Mr Pulmann, the hest men you have are the ones who long the most to have and own a lone? Then I told him the history of the most successful factory in America in operation for sixty-five years, Fair-, month

where from the start the men were encouraged to own their homes, and bad, as your men cannot have, full local autonomy; and where never in those sixty five years have ever been any strikes or the slightest allena-

Hon between capital and labor. My only regret is that my time here has been too brief, but the beauty and the attractions of Honolulu, varying at every turn, far exceed my expecta-tions. It seems to me that this place is better fitted by nature to be a win-ter resort and a sanitarium for the world, than any of those places I have world, than any of those praces a larvo visited in Southern California—even Riverside or Pasadena—or any of the most frequented cities and towns in Florida Under the Republic where every effort is made to promote the well being alike of all classes with these unrivalled attractions of soil and climate, a grand future opens before Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands.

The words of Reports the histories

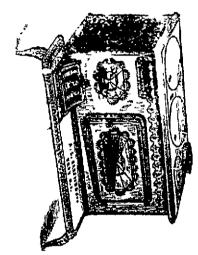
The words of Bancroft, the historian, seem pertinent here today: "Some-times, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, omnipotence steps along mysterious ways, but when the hour strikes for the people of mankind to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity, and all subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution. Those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human desires; and all hearts and all under-standing, most of all the opinions of the unwilling, are wonderfully at-tracted and compelled to bear forward the chain, which becomes more and more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the

arbitraments of men."

The hour has struck for the Hawaiians to pass into a new form of gov-ernment, the God of Nations has sig-nally interposed in their behalf.

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NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY. PRESIDENT.

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS

\$204,638,783.96

Income.

Disbursements.

To Policy-h'ders for Claims by death...\$11,929,794 94 for End'm'ts Divid'ds,etc 9 159,462 14 \$21 089,257 08 For all other Accounts.....

9 789 634 18 \$30,878,891 26

Assets.

 United States Bond and other Securities.
 \$83 970,690 67

 First lien Loans on Bonds and Morigage.
 71,339 415 92

 Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
 11,365 100 00

 Real Estate.
 21 691 73; 39

 Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.
 9,655,198 91

 Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc.
 66:5 6-5 07

Reserve for Policies and other L'b'lities, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent. 182, 109, 446 14 Sarplus...... \$22,529,327 82

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.

OR RLES A. PRELLER, Auditor
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee.

Office of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Feb. 7, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 26th day of Decemb r last, the undersigned were "ppointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

general transacted Signe ,
H. O. Von Post,
Theo A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Charles R Henderson.

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HAWAII COMING TO THE FRONT.

Bad Effects of Being Governed at Arm's Length.

ARMSTRONG BEE- 11.

More White Men on the Coffee Planta tions Than in Sugar-Opportunities for a Young America-Leaseholds are a Barrier-Local Government Needed.

W. N. Armstrong arrived yesterday on the Kinau from his tour among the coffee planters of Hawaii. Mr. Armstrong is thoroughly enthused with the great prospects for the country that are being worked out on Hawaii. In speaking of his trip and the impressions received, he said:

"My trip around a part of the island of Hawaii was very interesting, from the standpoint of a Labor Commis-sioner. I examined chiefly the coffee industry. That island has for some reason been kept in the background, but it is jumping to the front.

"Perhaps its people had some reason to feel sore in the past about the treatment they received. As they are increasing in numbers very rapidly, they will be reading the riot act to the Legislature some day, if they are slighted. The local affairs of Hawaii can never be well taken care of in Honolulu. It is too far away. There should be some local self-government. A provision for it should have been put in the Constitution, unless the Government officers are abler men than most Anglo-Saxou countries pro-

"The streets and gutters and sidewalks of Hilo can never be well provided for by a distant or subordinate official. As it is, a curbstone must come through the Minister of the Interior.

"Kona is making agood start in the coffee business. Mr. Miller, Dr. Mo-Wayne and other enterprising men make the very best ploneers. Miller has experience, and all of them are quick learners. Dr McWayne's stump-puller is a novelty there. snaps out the guava trees as if they were weeds. The situation in Kona, so far as land is concerned, is absurd, and will make trouble. Some one said, in the English Parilament, some years ago, that a ship full of emigrants could coast along the shores of Australia for two hundred miles, without a house or a cow in sight, and yet not an acre of land could be bought, as it was in the hands of settlers who had taken it all up.

"Pretty much so in Kona, for fifty miles. I asked a dozen men in Kailau, 'Any iand here for sale?' 'Don't know of any.' And yet it is a wilderness for sixty miles or more, under long leases, and produc-ing a few head of stock and a vast number of donkeys. When the sun gets up over Hualalal in the morning, you can hear a morning hymn of you can hear a morning nym. The praise from thousands of them. The jackass has a grip on the land. If a hundred members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce were to land in Kona, for settlement, they could not get land without great trouble, nor can the coffee men. The it. And if he is to occupy it, why not give him a vote? They say it takes 50,000 acres to support au Indian. Kous is worked on those lines. I met a capital fellow, an excellent man, who has been trying for a year to get a homestead there. He hasn't got it yet. There are 80,000 acres of good coffee land on that side, and there except to be 20,000 people settled on it. ought to be 20,000 people settled on it within fifteen years. How they are going to get a foothold I don't see, as they cannot break through the lease-

hold fences "There will be no outlook for occupation there unless something is done about it. The Portuguese and Japanese will go in and take up small patches of leasehold, and there will be some fine coffee plantations, but no chance for many white men unless some adequate provision is made by which land can be obtained easily, and in fee simple We are praying for settlers, and yet if they come they won't find

and yet if they come they won't find anything at hand in this district.

"Over on the Hilo side, the coffee industry is doing well. A surprisingly large number of white men are right on the soil, with their coats off, at work. The ploneers are a credit to any country; there are brainy men there. It recalls the settlement of the Western States of America. Honolulu people don't grasp the movement. It may have a deep political algnificance. It means, if we take advantage of it, a fine civilization, and comfortable homes. comfortable homes.

"More English-speaking people are now owning land and working it, in coffre, than there are white men in all of the sugar plantations of the isl-ands. There are about five individual white sugar planters on the island, and there are more than 200 white men in coffee, on the soil, and making homes. The sugar business goes into large corporations, with few white men. Here about Hilo is a chance for 10,000 white farmers and their wives, and for 80,000 more if all

"They won't all get rich, but they can do well enough. Every one of these settlers is a practical annexationist. The United States will not in the end reject its own. The Arab proverb is, 'One hour of charity is worth seventy years of prayer.' So one good white settler is worth seventy resolutions of annexation. But there resolutions of annexation. But there is a dark cloud over the business. The land is mainly held by leasehold, and that is a fence at which the Anglo Saxon stops. He will not accept lease-hold. Men with money will refuse to settle on that tenure.

"It must be changed, or the Asiatic will get hold and keep the white man The Government must put the knife in and cut out the cancer of leasehold, and, as the land is costly to clear off, it must be cheap. We can afford to give away 10,000 acres to the

right kind of settlers. On political grounds we can offer a premium to good settlers, who are not bummers, and bring some money. Already a number of men with money have turned their backs on the coffee in-dustry and left because they will not take leaseholds.

"This coffee industry will, I believe, determine whether the nation will be American or Asiatic. It is a great chance for us.

"The Government should take hold and manage the business. We want vigorous men at work building up the new nation. Great Britain is paternal, and settles up her colonies. We want the United States to be paternal and give us a cable, although it won't pay. Why can't our Govern-ment be paternal too, and instead of letting this new industry drift about, take hold and bring in the English speaking people? The fight for Anglo Saxon Institutions must be made on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Huala-lai, and not on the sugar plantations. "Whenever you ask a man about our future, he shakes his head and

looks sad, because we must bave cheap labor, and that means Asiatics. Now we have a chance to bring in white laborers, all working for themselves, and they will control the Asiatics on the plantations. A thousand times. in history, wonderful things have been done by prompt action. We have been so long fed by Uncle Sam's reciprocity spoon we have lost our grit and energy, with the monarchy sitting down on us besides. We need some of the push and energy of the men who create new states and grap-ple new problems. We have a con-tract to make these islands American, and it is simply our fault if we do not put the American flag over five bundred coffee plantations, and no Asiatic flag near it. If there is no annexa-tion, we shall through American and English settlers, get stable government, and that is something. We have brought in about 50,000 aliens; let us get in a few hundred white men and hold the fort.

"The island of Hawaii is the coming great political factor here, and her interests must be carefully watched or she will make trouble of some kind if she feels that she is neglected.

"The town of Hilo ought to be mapped out, and streets and parks provided for, and a law passed forbidding any one from building within the lines of a proposed street. The people here can do nothing, because there is no local rule. Even the cocoanut trees are dying out on Coccanut Island which is Government land, and there is no authority to replace

"Of course, the Republic can't do everything at once. But it always happens that interests are neglected if the governing power is absent or at a distance. The Conservative Club of Hilo will become in time a powerful political factor. Its members are strong men and seem to be remarkably devoted to the interests of the Republic and of Hawaii. It numbers now nearly fifty members and is increasing rapidly. It will serve as a kind of local self government and make a third estate which will command respect.

"Hilo needs a company of good po-litical artitlery which can throw shells over the channels and into the Government camp in Houclulu. It will keep it awake if it goes off in a

doze. "Altogether, when one looks around that great island, with its immense sugar estates, managed by shrewd and able men, and the remarkable advantages of the coffee industry, he feels that there will be determined the supremacy of races and that the fight is already on. Many curious and quiet changes are going on owing to the abolition of the monarchy. If the Government doesn't keep the reins well in band events will catch the ckass and the goat have the most of bits in their mouths and run away with them, and unborse them, good riders as they are."

Addition From China

The records of the Chinese bureau show the Peru's passenger list to have included 562 Chinamen who came to the country on six months' residence bonds, 49 men on return permits, 1 naturalized citizen and 39 females having relatives here. These people were transferred to the quarantine sta-



Hr. P. S. Kinzio Washington, Vt.

Blood Poisoning

13 Running Sores Cave Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen—Thirteen years ago I was in Cour De Alene, now called Fort Sherman, Idaho. While there I went in swimming one day and caught cold, chilling the bone in my leg, causing a fever sore on my limb. The sore continued about three months, continually rotting my leg until it got up to my knee, when I had the limb amputated. My leg was so rotten that after the limb was amputated the foot dropped off. From this state I got blood poisoning and had

Thirteen Running Scress

on my body. These sores continued from three to four years, my blood being in a terrible condition. After this I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles and found it did me good, so I kept on until I had used ten bottles or more. My blood was com-

Hood's Sarial Cures
pletely cleaned. The sores stopped running

and have not troubled me any now for six years.
My appetite and digastion are good and 1 am
perfectly well I owe my cure in Hood's Barsaparilla." P 8 K1571E, Wishington, Vt.

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STORM! WEATHER ON HAWAII.

cial Club Holds Interesting Session. The Fire Department Called Out. Telephone Company la Progressing.

HILO (Hawaii), March 28.-The reg ılar bi-weekly meeting of the Hilo Social Club occurred on last Thursday evening at the home of Miss Annie Rose. The programme of the evening most interesting and enjoyable. Mr. Charles Notley's humorous recitation was especially well received. After refreshments the young folks joined in singing some of their favor-its songs before leaving for their reapective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin entertained a number of their friends at a dinner party last evening. Covers were laid for nine and an excellent

menu was served.

The Hilo fire department was called out, for the first time since its organization, on last Saturday morning just before noon. They responded promptly to the call, but their aer-vices were not required, the fire having been extinguished almost before the alarm was sounded. The fire was on Jail street, near Pitman, in a house owned and occupied by the Spencer family, and originated in some rags which were set aftre by children playing with matches. The damage was

slight.
The bay presented a lively scene this week during the stormy weather, when most of the vessels along the coast have had to put into the harbor for safety. The Wilder's Steamship Company's steamers have been unable to work along the coast, and in consequence there are great quantities of sugar stored in the ware-houses. Papaikou heads the list with 17,000 bags of sugar on hand awaiting shipment. The Hawaii attempted to work at Panuhau this week, but put back to Hilo without a load. Yester-day there were eight vessels in Hilo bay, the steamers Kloau, Hawaii, Kilauea Hou and Lehua, the American ship Levi G. Burgess, bark Annie Johnson, brig Lurine, and schooner Kakuole. The Burgess and the Lurline will probably tow to sea on Saturday morning, the former carrying 35,500 bags sugar, and the Lurline 10,000 bags for San Francisco.
One of the largest tourist parties

that has visited Hilo for some time arrived on the Kinau last Saturday evening. There were nineteen in the party and on Sunday morning all left for the volcano. Eight of their number returned to Hito Tuesday evening, the remainder staying over until Wednesday. The volcano is showing signs of activity again, there being fire visible in the cracks across the floor of the lake

The contract for building Spreckels' new building on the corner of Front and Walanuenue streets, has been let to Mr. Vanatta of Hilo The contract price is over \$ 0,000 and calls for the completion of the building in August. W. N. Armstrong, representing the Labor Commission, is still visiting m

Mrs. W. H. Shipman has been spending a few weeks at the Volcano

House.

Marshal Hitchcock and wife will remain in town for awhile. Mrs. E. E. Richards and two children and her sister, Miss Emma Schoen, of San Jose, contemplate leaving for the Coast on the Annie

G. K. Wilder left Tuesday for Kau, being called to attend to some business preliminary to opening of

court there.
Sheriff Williams leaves for Kau today and Judge Austin and wife leave

tomorrow. The regular quarterly meeting of the teachers of Hilo District takes place tomorrow in Union school

building.
On Wednesday, the 28th, the thirty-five political prisoners were brought from the jail to the Sheriff's office, and the details were completed for their march, seven miles out, to the road-making district. All of them were in good spirits, and had considerable personal baggage. The Marshal made them an address in the room of the Police Court. He told them that they would be justly treated; that the lunas would not be allowed to give them any unusual punishment without authority; that they would not be treated as if they were common thieves, if they behaved themselves; that they must obey, and if they felt that they were not treated properly they could appeal to the Sheriff.

The prisoners received the address with good will, and the march was begun to the road depot at Onomear The by standers were thoroughly con-vinced, from the fervent manneof the Marshal in exhorting the prisoners, that he could if he chose to do

so, occupy a conspicious position in the Salvation Army, and that the people in making him the Marshal, lost a powerful exhorter.

On the march under the charge of Deputy Sheriff Hardy, the prisoners halted for a drink at Hopolii. A small number of natives surrounded them and went rather loudly. Just them, and wept rather loudly. Just as they quieted down a donkey in an adjoining field, came up to the wall, surveyed the prisoners and, overcome by the similarity of their dress of stipes to his own skin, set up a most dismal and heart-rending bray. The prisoners enjoyed it greatly, and waved their hands to him as they

moved off. The Conservative Club met on the 26th. After transacting routine business, W. N. Armstrong made a short address on the importance of getting

white settlers upon the coffee lan i. The Kona and Kau Telephone Company is meeting with success in its efforts to establish its lines on the leeward side of Hawaii from Kailua to the Volcano House, and thence on the Volcano House road to Hilo. The coffee planters through the Kona district have become subscribers in large

The same of the sa



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SEMI - WEEKLY.

TUESDAY.

APRIL 2 1895

No missionary work of the present day has had a more healthy and rapid growth than the scheme instituted by General Booth in the slums of the great cities. A recent statement shows 258 of these institutions already established, 139 of which are outside of Great Britain. The total number of officers engaged is 1099 of whom 694 labor in the British Isles. The number of slum posts is 82, rescue homes 55, ex-criminal homes 10, food and shelter depots 58; labor bureaus 24; labor factories and farm colonies 6.

TRILLIAMANIA is having an unprecedented run in the United States Trilby parties, Trilby cloths for games and even Trilby hats and coats are the reigning fad. One of the best hits of the season was made by Hoppinson Smith the artist author when he he appeared at one of the recent revels of the Century Club as Syengali, Walter Damrasch posing as his Trilby. Neither artists, authors or reigning belles have however succeeded thus far in producing the Trilby foot in modern flesh and blood. That is an ideal for dress reformers to discuss.

GERMAN residents may well feel proud of Count Von Bismarck, whose eightieth birthday they celebrate today. The greatest statesman of Germany, if not the world, Bismarck has done quite as much to uphold the dignity of his nation as the whole line of Emperors during his day. His iron hand, though seemingly oppressive at times, has been the power behind the throne which has guided the Empire successfully through many a crisis. He is more than a Gladstone or Von Moltke, combining the statesmanship of one and the military genius of the other. Though the present Emperor, like Rehoboam, is given to listening to the counsels of younger and more pliable men, the name and deeds of Bismarck will hold a place of highest honor in the minds of the people so long as history is written.

FOR CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Dr. Northrop's explanation of the methods and aims of the Vilresult in the inauguration of a similar movement in this city. There is no better medium of bringing the efforts of public spirited citizens are features that may come in time, lower figure is quoted. It was a but there are many little things- | clear question of dollars and cents. as a pile of rubbish here, and a No one doubts a woman's ability can be brought to the attention of much accuracy as a man; but the Improvements can be brought about of seven dollars a week. She can in a manner acceptable at once to the live much cheaper, make her own various departments of the Govern- | wearing apparel, and when it comes ment and those directly interested | a question of social pleasures, thea-Officials are sometimes accused of tres and parties, a good part of the neglecting minor sanitary measures | funds usually comes out of the everything. The seeming neglecting given up his clerical position having the matter brought to their | not sufficient to support him if he attention. Hora in a has many pays any after ion to social desections that and conful watch- | mands. There are few lack of ing from a sarrary por tof view, otherwal work in which a woman Why not, then combine forces for cannot make herself quitous in fimutual benefit and assistance? I clent as a man and if she w l.

FACING NEW CONDITIONS

cal conditions on Hawaii as given i

by Labor Commissioner Armstrong

The survey of social and politi-

brings the Government and the lulu face to face with facts that must be met booner or later. According as these matters are grappled in embryonic state, just so far is the proper shaping of the nation's future made easy As the population in the other islands increases and the industries become more diversified, the necessity of local government that can act quickly by virtue of freedom from red tape and loss of time in bringing local affairs before the national authorities, becomes a subject for serious consideration. No one would presume that the United States could legislate to advantage in the daily affgirs of Honolulu. Though the comparison, taken literally, is broadly drawn and impossible, it is not altogether dissimilar to the conditions that may be presented to this country on a smaller scale.

We desire to bring the country into political union with the United States, to advance American interests and American ideas. To do this we must create conditions so far as may be, attractive to American settlers. The American is naturally a home builder and is willing to expend his time, strength and energy with this object in view, but the opportunites of his own country are too manifold to lead him to risk his independence in a foreign country. The discussion of the proposed land law will undoubtedly lead to the eradication of many of the unfortunate conditions now confronting the Anglo Saxon.

It is in the hands of the Government to make these islands more acceptable to the Asiatics than the American. The latter is independent and will go elsewhere rather than attempt to compete with the former. As Mr. Armstrong says, the struggle for the supremacy of races is now on to a certain degree. It is the opportuity of the Republic to reform conditions, the natural outcome of monarchy. Furthermore, settlements are rising to the dignity of in the affairs of this applicant for municipalities and must be governed as such.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

Resolutions adopted by the Women's National Council at Chicago demand, among other things, "equal pay for equal work." This will certainly be looked upon with lage Improvement society ought to favor by all mankind, since it is the woman's ability to work for a smaller salary that has resulted in their supplanting men in many walks of life. We would not preinto effective, every-day activity. sume to reflect upon the intellect-Resu'ts obtained in other cities ual ability of the women, but it demonstrate what may be brought | cannot be denied that in the labor about simply ty organization. Few | market women have been favored communities exist where by quest to a greater or less extent by the tioning individuals one cannot ob- mere difference in wages paid. In tain many useful and progressive the large cities when stenographideas which are wasted through the ers and type-writers were a comlack of an organized working force. paratively new thing, men were The Improvement society is in employed in offices at a rate run many respects a mutual aid so- ning from twelve dollars to twenty ciety. Members of the city or town | dollars a week. Soon young ladies are brought together for an ex- | began to take up this line of work, | change of suggestions, from which to which they are well adapted, a definite line of action may be de- and immediately wages began to duced and put in the hands of go down to such a figure that young committees, who see that it is car- men were unable to successfully ried out. Too much must not compete, salaries at present rangbe expected at the outset. ing from seven to ten dollars a Street widening and park extension | week, and it is more often that the |

hole in the sidewalk there—which to write as rapidly and with as Japanese immigration. If not, the authorities much more quickly young woman can live well and the preponderating Japanese and than through the usual avenues have money to spare at a salary their employers, which may afford -but even officials cannot see man's pocket, he very likely hav- United States people will not peris more often due to the failure of simply because one doilar a day is population of the Hawaiian

accept half price for her labor it stands to reason she will be favored by the employer. In many respects the "new woman" has been a bear on the labor market and any move on her part to establish a community of law makers in Hono- rate of wages to promote a fair competition of the two sexes, will be attended with beneficial results in her desire for political equality

LOWERING OF "OLD GLORY."

This first day of April will always be a memorable one in the history of the Hawaiian Republic It was two years ago that "Old Glory" was taken from the place it so properly held over the Government building and was sent on board the Boston. In the minds of true Americans this was one of the most disgraceful actions that has marked the history of the American Republic To the people of Honolulu it was a movement viewed with much apprehension, in consequence of the more serious results which might be expected to follow. In the passing of Paramount Blount it was an event which served to snuff the candle of his political aspirations. While there is much to regret on the part of Mr. Blount and many Americans, it was after all in the light of what has followed a bit of good fortune for this country. It delayed, and for the time being almost wiped out the hopes for annexation, but also threw the new government upon its own resources and gave an opportuity to show the world with what righteous strength the founders of the new nation had wrought.

That the Government has been obliged to work out its own-salvation, to battle against attempts to cast discredit upon the spirit prompting the action, to vindicate itself before the Americans and the world, all this has resulted in signal benefit to the future of the country. It is often said, "If you want to strengthen a nation, abuse it." After two years of vicissitudes, days of suspense, struggles with foreign and domestic enemies, we find the Republic much better prepared to treat for annexation and the body politic of the United States more thoroughly educated practical statehood. Both nations have had a breathing spell in which to study the situation and consider on just what terms a political union may be brought about that will serve the best interests of the contracting parties. Of course our enemies-we have them and who has not-have not allowed the time to be idle on their hands, but they constitute a small minority that is constantly decreasing in strength as time proves their mo-

Though the flag came down, the patriotic strength that stands behind it, upholds its dignity in every country of the world and condemns the action to which Mr. Blount was made a party, still stands behind the Hawaiian Republic and will, we believe, never desert it. The April Fool is dead and its agents relegated to oblivion. In its place will rise a protecting power as strong and lasting as the nation which the star and stripes represent.

THE Japan Herald of recent date publishes the interview credited to Minister Hatch by a San Francisco paper during the early part of January. Editorially the Herald says: "From the above remarks it seems probable that the Hawaiian Government will take some precautionary measures to check further then difficulties will occur between a pretext for the Government here taking measures for the protection of its own people on the Islands. From one cause or another American annexation in the future may, be apprehended. In any event the mit Japan to annex or rule the Islands "

The American barkentine Amelia, Ward mager, arrived it Hino ipu on the 31st ult, nine digs! from Honolulu She will load sugar for San Francisco

VICEROY'S JOURNEY TO JAPAN.

A correspondent from Japan, re-

marking upon the approach of

Vicercy Li Hung Chang to Bakan,

where the peace conference is to be held, says "Who can read the Chinese mind?" Surrounded by a small army of servants, taking with him sufficient goods and chattels to fill two steamers-all the courtly paraphernalia he can gather-we find this peace commissioner wasting his time telegraphing to the Japanese officials asking them to name the day upon which the conference is to be held. From the character of his actions thus far, it might well be inferred that Li Hung Chang is spending more thought on the impression be is likely to make upon the Emperor of Japan by his personal appearance than to the serious national questions with which he has to deal. It would not be surprising if he requested a stay of proceedings in order to arrange his head-gear or concect something in lieu of his lost peacock feather. He really appears to be more fearful that some wember of the Japanese Commission will announce that his coat doesn't fit him or his queue is not properly dressed than that his advance for peace will be rejected.

In striking contrast is the action of the Japanese officials who are quietly awaiting the arrival of China's representative and willing to proceed to business within twenty-four hours after his arrival, in the meantime pushing their armies with all possible haste toward the capital of the great dynasty. It is not likely either that they will stop for any mumery or fol-de-rol which is a relic of ancient royalty if not barbarity. Hung Chang evidently fails to realize the business basis upon which modern warfare is carried on. This journey to Japan and its accompanying incidents would alone furnish facts to account for the steady defeat of the Chinese forces. They lack the executive head that knows when to lay aside courtly details and for a time at least devote attention to problems on the sagacious solution of which depends the welfare of a nation. Though the security of the viceroy's head upon his shoulders depends upon the success of his mission, it may well be considered doubtful if he obtains results that will be particularly beneficial to his countrymen

AT THE session of the Woman's National Council at Chicago the organization of that body was reformed on lines similar to the United States Congress. There is to be a President and Vice-President, a Cabinet and two housesan upper and a lower. Each member of the Cabinet is to have ar special line of work-the lower house will attend to local matters and the upper will form a sort of a senatorial body. The women are now in a position to show national legislators how to do business in a business like manner.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mortuary Report for the Month of March, 1895.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of March was 45, distributed Under 1 year From 30 to 40 From 40 to 50 From 50 to 60 From 1 to 53 From 60 to 70 4 Over 70. Males 31 | Females Hawanans 24 | Great Britain . 9 | United States United States Other nationalities Chinese

Portuguese. Japanese Total. ... Unattended. COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY

Mar., 1891. 63 | Mar, 1894 48 | Mar, 1895 51 | Mar , 1893. CAUSE OF I FATH Apoplexy.
Abcess
Beriberi Infl'm trabladder Inanition Meningitis Opium Old age Consumption Paralysis Pneumonia bp sms buicide

Hemorrhage DEATHS IN BARDS Annual death rate par not in an

> C. B. EKYN LDS Age at Boar Lof Hea th

Tumor

Laknow

(Continued from page 1.)

would seem to make it clear that the needed reform cannot long be delayed. It is absolutely inconceivable that the laboring masses will submit very long to a minimum of wages. They are growing in education and intelligence. They will clearly discern any artificial and oppressive conditions sought to be enforced upon them, and will inevitably rise against such con-ditions in resistless opposition.

It is also to be expected that the growing sentiment of Altruism so characteristic of the age will rule in this matter. There will be a majority among the abler and directing classes of men who will be governed by benevolent sentiments, and will work unitedly to make the improved productive facilities into the good of ductive facilities inure to the good of all the members of the community, instead of to the few. It is to be hoped and expected that it will soon become the bonor and the pride of the leaders of thought and action to suppress mere selfish greed among business men, and to seek after a wide and liberal distribution of the benefits of science and invention to the masses of men As Christian civilization advances it can hardly be doubted that an increasing contempt will be felt toward those selfish amassers of wealth and their heirs, who waste that wealth in ostentatious display or vicious indulgence.

This essay does not undertake o indicate the lines which the lines which reform and readjustment must take. It is strongly believed that the rights of property must continue to be respect-Any general communism will not help mankind. There must continue to be adequate reward for super-ior ability and superior effort. Equal-ity of condition and of gains cannot be aimed at. How far enactments of law can provide for the necessary reforms is not clear. Law must have its neces sary share in the work. No doubt there will be great friction and severe

struggles.
It is believed that the most decisive element in the advancing reform must be the growth and prevalence of prin-ciples of benevolence and justice. Just so far as these principles are embedded in the hearts and rule in the lives of the people at large, so far will a peace-able and happy reform be accom-plished. Chief then above all other good work for the coming age must be that of desseminating and rooting such principles in the hearts of the coming generation.

Death of Hawailan Misslonary

Dr. Leon H. Harvey and wife returned from the volcano by the Kinau. Mrs. Harvey received the sad intelligence of the death of her mother, Mrs. Renben Tinker, at Westfield, N. Y, on March 7th Mr. and Mrs. Tinker were well known in the islands, having been missionaries here from 1830 to 1840. Dr. and Mrs. Harvey will leave for Japan by the China.

Over 700 bags of sugar were rought from China on the Peru. One lot is consigned to T. H. Davies & Co, and another to H. May

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Timely Gopies

March 23, 1895. What about the cable?

What about the canal? Does the United States Senate believe that other governments will be willing to accept a "dog in the manger" policy and allow the Pacific to be without a cable? Do the Senators for one moment imagine that the Nicaragua Canal will continue to exist merely in the imagination of the world and as a channel only for paper ships? We know not. Hawaii is in terested in both schemes to a very great extent because there is no doubt that her commerce will be increased by the completion of one or both of the measures. Nor is Hawaii the only locality to be benefitted. The United States, particularly the States along the eastern and western seaboard will profit by the completion of the canal to a wonderful extent; the merchant marine that has been lying idle will receive an impetus the like of which has not been felt in years. Freight could be so much reduced that thousands of tons would be shipped from New York that would not otherwise leave the warehouses.

We have just received another invoice of the celebrated Dietz Oil Stoves, the same now extensively used in Honolulu and which give universal satisfaction. As a fuel, coal oil is extensively used in the United States and here on account of its cheapness and because of the quickness with which a meal may be cooked. With the Dietz Oil Stove there is absolutely no odor from the burning oil and no danger of explosion. The cost of oil for a meal averages about three cents and when you are through heat and expense ceases. We have never had a Saddle and Harness Maker. word of dissatisfaction from parties using these stoves; on the contrary we are told that they will broil, fry, bake, and roast equally as good as a wood or coal stove and at less

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expense.

possible price. The Avery sugar land implements have proven a wonderful saving to the planters here and our sales are constantly increasing. Planters are realizing that economy must be practiced in every department of their plantations and labor saving implements are on the road to succes in this respect. We will gladly furnish information and supply

photographs to parties interested.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Sprookels' Block

COT FORT STREET

LOCAL BREVITIES.

April number of The Friend is

Measles are prevailing at Ku-

E B. Thomas bid in the Holomua Friday, at \$250.

Eighteen passengers returned from the volcane by the Kinau. Dr. R. I. Moore will leave for

Kohala today on a professional trip. Latest reports from the volcano indicate increased activity in a short time.

Alameda for final examination.

R. B. L. Perkins, entomological collector for the British museum, left for Kauai on the Mikahala yesterday afternoon.

The Warrimoo arrived this morning on time from Sydney via Fiji. The China is due from San Francisco, and is anxiously looked for.

Professor Stoeckle, who has not been enjoying good health lately, will go to Hawaii soon to recuperate. He will take the kinetoscope and graphophone along with him.

Dr. Northrop delivered an interesting lecture at the Japanese Church Sunday evening on the life work of Joseph Meesima. The Professor has been in Honolulu sixteen days, and during the time delivered nine lectures.

A short Cabinet meeting was held yesterday morning, at which several matters relating to public improvements were discussed. The advisability of macadamizing the road from Hilo to Waiskea was brought up; also the construction of the Puna road. The meeting of the Advisory Council will not be called until the latter part of the

Among the through passengers by the Peru were Major Beacon, U. S. A., E. S. Bissett, E. H. Campbell, and G. L. Holsinger. The former has been watching events in the Japan-Chinese war. The others are cadets from the U.S.S. Baltimore, now in China waters, returning home for examination. They were taken in charge by friends and shown over the Pniladelphia and about the city gener-

The annual election of officers of the KapiolaniPark Association was held yesterday and resulted as follows: President, A. S. Cleghorn; vice-president, Cecil Brown; treasurer, W. G. Irwin; secretary, W. M. Giffard; board of directors, A. S. Cleghorn, W. M. Giffard, H. J. Nolte, T. S Douglass, Cecil Brown, J. Campbell, E. S. Cunha, Allan Herbert, W. G. Irwin, T. R. Walker and C. B. Wilson.

Billous Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. In many cases the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

Tennis Tournament Entries.

Following is the list of entries for the tennis tournament to take place on the 13th inst.: W. G. Thrum and C. K. Hyde; B. L. Marx and A. St. M. Mackintosh; Dr. H. Howard and W. F. Dillingham; C. H. W. Norton and William H. Coney; N. M. Wood and A. H. Conant; David Kawananakoa and H. W. Mist; A. L. C. Atkinson and S. G. Woods.

One more team made application for entrance yesterday. The entries closed last Saturday, and the applicants will have to abide by the decision of the Committee on Arrangements.

Charitable Society Meeting.

The Ladies' Portuguese Charitable Society met yesterday afternoon

the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Six members were present. Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin acted as temporary president in the absence of Mrs. Canavarro, who will soon return to the city. The treasurer reported \$500 spent on work for the Portuguese unfortunates at the Queen's Hospital, and \$700 on rent and provisions for needy Portuguese.

Field Sports in May.

The meeting of the Honolulu last night was well attended. Baseball practice will begin tomorrow. There will be field aports on the 24th of May, Queen Victoria's birthday. The committee on tennis reported that a good location for courts had been found

School Baseball League.

ize a baseball league among the month.

hoys attending Kamehameha, Fort Street, Royal and Kauluwela schools, Punahou and St. Louis colleges. The primary object of the organization is said to be for the purpose of giving the students an opportunity to engage in sport entirely free from professionalism.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS. William Ross Cut Off in the Prime of Manhood.

William Ross died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke Six cadets from the Philadelphia | Mr. Ross had been in failing health will leave for Annapolis by the | for several years. He made a trip to the Coast a short time ago in the hopes of bettering his condition. A few weeks ago Mr. Ross visited his brother at Hakalau. On his return he met with a painful accident by being thrown off a bicycle in colliding with a wagon.

The deceased had concluded to accept a position as purser on one of the Interisland steamers, boping that sea life would bring renewed strength and health. He made a trip to the other islands, but returned completely exhausted by paralysis.

Mr. Ross had been in the employ of the Inter-Island Company for a number of years, holding numerous positions of trust. He was a quiet unassuming gentleman and well liked by all who knew him. The deceased leaves two brothers, one being manager of Hakalau plantation, the other residing at the same place.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 pm. The Sharpshooter's Company, of which he was a member, will follow his remains to their last resting place

CERTIFICATES FOR TEACHERS.

Result of Examinations in Hamakua and Kohala Districts.

Inspector Atkinson's Tour Among Hawati *chools--Systematic *ewing a Success-Agricultural Training.

Examinations for primary grade certificates were held by Inspector-General Atkinson on his recent tour through the above districts. The Hamakua candidates were examined at the Honokaa school house, March 1st and 2d; the Kohala candidates at the Ainakea school house March 15th and 16th.

The committee of the Board of Education, having examined the papers, report as follows: First class certificate, three years-Frank E. Greenfield, Wilmot Vredenberg. Second class certificate, two years -Miss Kate Horner, J. J. Rice. of bilious colic will be pleased to Third class ceruficate, one year-W. A. Teats, Miss Alice V. Horner. taking Chamberlain's Colic, Miss Eliza Atkins, Miss Margaret Powers.

The Inspector gives a favorable report of the schools on Hawaii as a result of his recent tour of inspection. In the Hamakua district the schools are all in good condition and the houses in good repair. The largest school in the district is at Honokaa,168 scholars being registered. The standard of education is kept at a high mark; the teachers meet regularly to discuss educational methods and considerable enthusiasm is displayed throughout the district. Mrs. James A. Rice has been appointed assistant at Waipio school, which now numbers between sixty and seventy scholars. In musical instruction, the "tonic-sol-fa" system is being used throughout the district and meets with general success. The native school in Waimano Valley has been closed, and the children attend the English school at

Waipio. A new feature introduced in the schools of Kohala and Hamakua is instruction in systematic sewing. The scholars are taught to stitch properly and become adept in a line of work that will prove of lasting benefit in the home. The material for the work is forwarded

from Honolulu. In the South Kohala district the largest school numbers fifty-two. The district is a small one and at Puakoo the native school has been closed. In North Kohala a very satisfactory condition is reported. The two largest schools have 216 registered pupils. An experiment in agricultural training has been opened at the Makapala school. A small plot of ground is set apart Athletic Club at the Y. M. C. A. for the propagation of plants from seeds. It is the plan to have these plants cared for by the scholars under the direction of the teachers. The pupils will thus have an opportunity for a practical study of the rudimentary principles of botany as well as the care of

plante. Mr. Atkinson is now visiting the echools in Hopolulu and will leave A movement is on foot to organ- for the other islands early this

THE IRON CHANCELLOR HONORED.

German Residents Celebrate Prince Bismarck's Eightieth Birthday.

SIW MARCH BY PROP RERGER

Manuerchor Society Gives a Ball Consul Hackfeld Eutertains Friends at the Pacific Club-Flags Flying From Consulates and Other Buildings

The eightieth armiversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated by the German residents of Honolulu in a fitting manner yesterday and last night.

The matter has been under contemplation for several weeks, in-



PRINCE BISMARCK. (From a late photograph.)

terest in which has not been allowed to subside through the efforts of German Consul John F. Hackfeld and other prominent Germans. A congratulatory telegram to the Iron Chancellor expressing the profoundest regard for his personal welfare on this his eightieth birth-day was prepared some time ago, signed by every German resident in the country and duly forwarded to Prince Bismarck.

The celebration yesterday was commenced at noon, the Hawaiian band playing for an hour at the German Consulate. A large crowd was attracted thither and an informal reception was held by Consul Hackfeld and members of the firm of Hackfeld & Co.

In the evening the Mannerchor Society made merry in honor of the occasion by giving a dance and vocal entertainment, which was well attended.

Consul Hackfeld entertained a number of friends at a banquet at the Pacific Club. The Hawaiian Band was present and rendered a number of appropriate selections, among the number being "Prince Bismarck March," composed by Prof. Berger especially for the oc-

Flags were flying during the day from the Consulates, Government buildings, private residences, and the merchant vessels in the harbor dressed ship.

Altogether, the celebration was in keeping with the honor bestowed upon Germany's greatest states-

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Movement to Erect a Band Stand on Makee Island.

At the annual meeting of the Kapiolani Park Association, held yesterday, the feasibility of erecting a band stand on Makee Island was discussed. The matter took definite form by the directors voting a substantial amount for the purpose. Other improvements will be made at the park as far as the finances of the Association will permit

It is beyond question that a band stand on Makee Island would add materially to the entertainment of the public. No more pleasant spot can be found anywhere in the suburbs, and if proper accommodations can be secured for the band at Makee Island moonlight concerts would be given more often.

From a commercial point of view alone the Tramways Company could well afford to contribute handsomely to the object, and no doubt they will do so as soon as the matter is called to the attention of Manager Paine. The Government. too, might lend a helping hand in accomplishing the work.

TO VISIT FLAGSHIP.

Invitation Extended to Natives to Go Aboard Saturday.

In order to give the native population an opportunity of inspecting the vessel, the Philadelphia will be thrown open to visitors on Saturday from 1 to 5 p.m. Boats will be kept constantly running during modation of those desiring to visit all medical dealers. Benson, Smile A path over which the first stylus Las path over which the first stylus Las path over which the first stylus Las passed. From this cylinder an ele-

furnish music on board, and it is likely the Hawaiian National Band will also be present. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity. The officers of the Transmitted Quite as Successfully Philadelphia are anxious for the Havailans to visit the ship, and everything will be done to insure them a cordial reception. On the following Saturday a similar opportunity will be offered.

RECEPTION TONIGHT.

The Philadelphia Beautifully Decorated for the Occasion.

The reception to be tendered Minister and Mrs. Willis on the Philadelphia this evening gives promise of being an extraordinary social event. All yesterday the officers and crew were hard at work decorating the flagship for the occasion. Artistic effects have been arranged by the free use of flags, buntings, flowers, greens, etc. Myriads of electric lights, placed at different points, will give the decks of the white cruiser a dazzling brilliancy. In the center, opposite the gangways, a large banana tree has been planted, while from above it will radiate sparkling gems of variegated lights from 250 - candle - power lamps. Just amidship, stretched across the entire width of the ship, are flags of all nations ingenuously interwoven. In the center above is a semi-circular frame bearing the word "Aloha" composed of over a bundred electric lights. The decks have been cleared, giving ample space for terpsichorean pleasures.

A large number of invitations have been sent out, and no doubt all available space on the flagship will be occupied.

PREPARED TO MARCH ON PEKIN

War News from Private Letter to Minister Hatch

Japan Centering All Forces Toward Chinese Capital-Li Hung Chang Approaches-Life of Emperor.

A private letter under date of March 18th, received by Minister Hatch by the Peru, gives a concise review of the position and work of the Japanese army in the Orient. On the 6th of March General Youragi occupied Yug-Kow without resistance. This is the port of Manchuria, with a population of 60,000 Chinese and 400 foreigners, who remained undisturbed in the city. This is one of the important ports of North China. The Emperor has made Viscount Nodzu field-mar-

A portion of the Japanese army has occupied Pescadores, Coral islands, off the west coast of Formosa. It is not the intention to occupy Formosa at present, this move being merely a demonstration. Wei-Hei-Wei has been dismantled and the troops withdrawn.

The movements of the Japanese army are now centered in the advance upon Pekin. The Imperial Guards, three regiments of infantry—about 75,000 men—leave Tokio today (March 18th) and will embark next week on Pekin. The administration cavalry of 2000, and 12,000 of the Osaka garrison are at Hiroshima waiting to be sent over sea for Pekin. Field-marshal Prince Kamatsu will have command of the march, the forces consisting of the Imperial Guard, and the first, second, fourth and sixth divisions, a total of 70,000 men.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang was expected to arrive at Bakan, which will be the place of conference on March 19th. The Viceroy and his suite of thirty-three officers and ninety servants are traveling in two of his own steamers under the German flag. He seems to be occupying his spare moments by sending telegrams asking the Japanese Government to state the exact date of the conference, when it is well known that his steamers may be delayed by bad weather, and that the Government is prepared to enter upon the negotiations within twenty-four hours of his arrival.

The Empress of Japan has gone to Hiroshima to visit the Red Cross hospitals. The enthusiasm over the Emperor is unbounded. He lives in two common rooms at Hiroshima, with few servants and but little furniture. When an official called upon him recently, he was sitting at his deak writing and attended by only two servants.

Frank Shepardson, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. He was treated by several physicians. also visited the Hot Springs, but received no permanent relief until he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm He says it is the best medicine in the cylinder, engraves in the wax an exthe bours mentioned for tre accom- world for rheumatism. For sale by

As Messages.

PHONOGRAPH PRINCIPLE USED.

Relief Photograph Kolled on One Cylinder and Reproduced Automatically At Other End of Wire-Can be Used In Journalism - Amstutz's Invention.

One or the most interesting recent developments of electrotechnics is the process invented by N. S. Amstutz, of Cleveland, Ohio, for automatically making a half-tone reproduction of a photograph at a distant place, says the Literary Digest. This process was invented about three years ago, but it has been greatly improved, as may be seen by the illustration. Fig. 1 is a portrait of the inventor, reproduced from the ordinary half-tone process. Fig. 2 is the same after telegraphic transmission to a distant point. Fig. 3 is the transmitted portrait as made three years ago. The improvement is evident and the process has almost reached the stage where it will be available in daily journalism. Nelson W. Perry gives the following description of the development of the new invention: "Alexander Graham Bell found that

by varying the strength of an electric current in consonance with sound waves he could transmit articulate speech nearly to the ends of the earth.
"Edison, Taintor, and Bell found
that by causing a stylus attached to
the center of a diaphragm to which words were spoken to bear lightly upon a revolving wax cylinder they could engrave upon that wax and preserve for all time the characteristics of those words. The undulating graved line in the soft matrix became the mechanical forcing the property of the country of the mechanical forcing the country of the country of the mechanical forcing the country of the the mechanical facsimile of articulate speech, which required merely a reversal of the process to reproduce the original sound waves. If the dia-phragm stylus were allowed to trip



Fig. 1.

over the undulatory graved line it would give out spoken words. If it were caused to vary the strength of an electric current, those undulations might be reproduced in sound at a distant point in a telephone receiver, or, by causing this current to actuate an eletro-magnetic device, a dupli-cate engraved record could be made to utter again the original words.

"The phonograph inscription is the mechanical record of sounds. Can we make a mechanical record of light in all its various gradations? Certainly, and quite as simply.
"Many substances undergo changes

of solubility which are proportional to the intensity of the light to which they are exposed. One such substance is ordinary gelatin in which is dis-solved a little bichromate of potas-sium. This, when exposed to the action of light, becomes insoluble in warm water, whereas before such exposure it will be dissolved away. If, therefore, we expose such a plate be neath a photographic negative, those portions which are exposed to the strong light will become totally in-soluble; those that are entirely shielded will remain soluble; and those affected by the subdued light—the half tones—will have their solubility affected in proportion to the amuont



Fig 2.

of light received. It remains now only to sponge the plate with warm water to have a photograph in relief, wherein the high lights will have the greatest elevations and the shadows will be depressed. "If, now, this relief photograph were

rolled upon a phonograph cylinder and placed upon the muchine, its stylus, describing the spiral path, would rise and fall as the picture passed be neath it, just as it does when following the phonogram. It is not sound, however, that is manted in this case, but another record at a distance, so Mr Amstutz causes this rising and falling of the stylus as it passes over the relief photograph to vary in similar manner the strength of an electric current. This undulatory current pa-sing over an ordinary telephone or telegraph wire actuates a similar stylus at the farther end, which, bearing upon a revolving wax

trotype may be taken, flattened out, and placed upon the press, and it is from such that the illustrations here-

with produced were made.

"The graving tool is made V shaped, so that as it cuts deeper it cuts

wider, and, in printing, produces blacker lines.
"If we follow the process we see that the relief photo in gelatin printed from a negative is a positive. This may be reproduced at the distant point either as a positive or as a nega-

It should be stated that the rather coarse quality of the picture shown is due to the smaller number of lines to the inch. The machine can do much finer work, producing results that look like photographs on satin, but these are unsuitable for the rapid printing necessary in newspaper work. Mr. Perry concludes as fol-

"The great utility of this process



Frg. 3.

lies in the fact that it is almost entirely automatic. The relief photo must, of course, be prepared and wound on the cylinder by hand, and the machines at both ends of the line started up, but the tracing of the transmitting stylus and the engraving on the receiving cylinder proceed without further attention."

Notice

Is hereby given to all Government employees drawing two or more salaries for government service, one of which amounts to eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) or upwards per annum, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Act 73 of the Provisional Government, no account for such salaries other than the one amounting to eighteen hundred dollars or upwards per annum will be audited after April 1st, 1895.

H. Laws, 3952 1640-4t Auditor General.

Mr. LOUIS WARREN has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu. J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 28, 1895. 1641-3t

HENRY WATERHOUSE.

CFFICE QUEEN ST., HONOLULE, H. I

Dealer in Real Estate. Agent for Union Insurance Society, London. Commission Merchant.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act for any one desiring a representative in Honolula. All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.

FOR ! ALE.

4 CHOICE TRACFOR \$5500. about 200 acres in South Kona within one hour's ride from the landing at Kearakekna Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several

horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTFIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-1f

ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerat-ing and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue. GEO, CAVENAGH.

Agent, Alakea street.
P. S. By the above named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cos 1616-1y

FOR SALE! THE AHUPUAA OF KA**LUAAHA**

ON THE ISLAND OF MODOKAL Said land contains in acreage of about 1200 screet, 200 of which is the best coffee hand and the dames is grazing and

A good H so and a fine well of sweet wife in Intelligate above

E. G HITCHCOCK.

at Marshal's Office, How lake 1634-3m

NEWS FROM MAUI AND KOHALA.

Incendiary Fire in Chinese Quarter of Para

AND WINDS IN KOBALA,

Typhoid Fover Pictulent-Welcome-Home Party to Miss Reckwith-Changes Fain Plantation Funday School Convention-Entertainments.

[SPECIAL TO THE AD VERTISET MAUI, March 30 .- During last evening, thirty or forty Makawao folk quietly assembled on the lawn in front of "Sunnyside," the beautiful residence of Dr. E. G Beckwith, and turn by the same steamer. sang "Home Again from a Foreign Shore." The gathering was in honor of Miss Millie Beckwith-a sort of welcome home reception to the young lady who had just returned from a long visit to California. It was a complete surprise; a most pleasing one, judging from the many and cordial words of greeting interchanged between Miss Beckwith and her old friends of Makawao district.

The Young Hee bribery case is remanded again to next week.

About midnight of the 27th inst. a fire was discovered in one of the vacant stores near the center of the Chinese settlement of Paia. A pass ing Celestial noticing the blaze gave the alarm, and Chang Kim, foreman of Engine No. 5 of Honolulu, in com-pany with a fellow countryman and two native boys hurried quickly to the spot and soon extinguished the flames with little damage to the premises. The Chinese and Japanese premises. The Chinese and Japanese merchants of Pala are most grateful to Chang Klm for valuable services rendered during the occasion. Had the customary wind been blowing or bad the alarm been given ten minutes later all Chinatown might have been burned to the ground. The building burned is the property of Aheen, a Chinese resident of Honolulu, and it is learned is fully insured. A fire jury under the charge of Judge Noa was held during the 29th inst. and decided that the conflagration was of incendiary origin.

was of incendiary origin.

E. Faxon Bishop, of C. Brewer & Co., has been paying Wailuku a visit during the week.

Today at Keokea, Kula, occurs a Sunday School convention of all the native churches of Makawao district. Circuit Judge Kalua, Rev. S. Kapu, Lohn Kalama. Esq., and other wells.

John Kalama, Esq., and other well-known people are in attendance. During last evening, the 29th, the Kula people arranged a musical entertainment for their guests. A marking a common plan and the common plan area of the common plan area of the common plan area.

The April evening of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the residence of J W. Colville, Esq., next Friday evening, April 5th.
Dr. E. G. Beckwith impressively conducted the funeral ceremony of

Olaf Larsen at Malulani hospital last Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst.

During Thursday night, the 21st, a thief pried open the back door of Paia dry goods, two Waterbury watches, a half bag of rice, etc.

The police of Makawao have recent-

lassoed thirty or forty stray and home-

Two deputy-sheriffs are banqueted tonight. C. W. Dickey is to be honored with a farewell luau at Judge Kalua's residence, Wailuku, and W. King is feasted by the Makawao po-

Mr. Hogg has recently resigned as luna at Hamakuapoko plantation on

E Gamalielsen takes the vacant po-Bition. There are several temporary changes on Paia plantation. D Rough is for the present head luna, Mr. Hay team-

luna, John Fleming time-keeper, and H Mossman sugar clerk

another pleasing entertainment on fbe evening of April 10th, providing it does not rain. If the weather is unfavorable the event will take place during the following evening.
On dit that the bark Hesper, row

at anchor in Kabului harbor, was the seene of a tragedy a year or more ago. The mate was murdered and three sailors are now awaiting capital pun-

Weather-Stormy during the first half and delightful during the rest of the week

KOBALA S MONTH OF BUILDINGS. People Sighing for Sunstilne Sickness

SPECIAL TO THE ADVIST SEE KOHALA, (Hawair', March 27 - Inter part of Hawaii bas just passed through

nearly out of sight, has week after week been the order of the day. The of rain and are praying for sunshme toes, have suffered severely from the high winds and constant cold rains. In the cane district the rainfall does not average much above three inches, sight of the su e more.

good deal to downly the couble A Co. Agents

regular hospital has been established, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the scourge.

Mi-s Maude Wight is dangerously ill. Up to the present there have been five or six deaths and there are about a dozen patients in the hospital. With the return of good weather it is safe to predict immediate and rapid safe to predict immediate and rapid convalescence of the remaining pa-

The district has been favored with gulte a number of visitors in Kohala lately, prominent among whom were not less than three or four clergymen of different denominations. Captain Eguer and Rev. O. P. Emerson all paid flying visits.

The literary society is getting ready for work again. They only wait the call of the president of the society to once more take up the delightful series of entertainments and instruction that formed the social feature of

Kohala last year.
The funeral of Mrs. C. Maguire took place at Mana and was largely at-

G. F. Renton, manager of Kohala Sugar Company, makes a flying trip to Maul in the interests of the planta-tion by this Kinau. He expects to re-

There is a general impression here that Kohala people did not get all the foreign mail that came on the Aus-

The twenty candidates for school teacher's certificates examined by the Inspector here a week ago, are anxiously expecting advices as to results by return steamer.

Mr. Hardy, deputy sheriff from Hilo, was in Kohala last week and it was largely through his exertions that convictions were secured in the case of two men who incapacitated temporarily, several cane wagons for service. They both confessed, and got six months cash. months each.

There is a crying need for a dentist in Kohala. A capable operator can reap a golden harvest here for the next few weeks.

The schooner Allen A, which came in with a cargo of general merchandise, got away again with a load of sugar for San Francisco on Wednesday night.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Peru brought 1735 tubs of

There will be regimental drill on

Japanese are said to be manufacturing saki on Hawaii.

Six hundred Chinese and fiftytwo Japanese arrived by the Peru. A number of spouting whales were noticed off Waikiki Sunday afternoon.

Thomas Evans and sister, Mrs. Williams, will leave for Japan by the China.

C. F. Dickerman, the man accused of incest, was sent out of the country by the Peru.

Several cadets from the Philadelphi left for home by the Peru to stand examination.

Henry Treadway returned by the Peru from Japan, where he has been residing for two years.

The cargo for Honolulu brought by the Peru amounted to 959 tons, divided into 11,934 packages. Three or four Honolulu travel-

ing men had an experience in Hilo a short time ago they are not likely to forget for some time.

Colonel and Mrs. Von Werthern Mr. and Mrs. Govett, Captain C. F. Giffard, Mr. Olson, wife and three children, departed by the Peru.

Attorney-General Smith returned by the Claudine from a flying trip to Maui. Important Government business was the object of his mis-Bernard Freiman has accepted a

position as interpreter for Professor Leonard and will accompany that gentleman on his tour around the world.

A dinner in honor of Inspector G. O. Nacayama was given at the Hawaiian Hotel Saturday night. Mr. Nacayama leaves for Japan on the China.

Professor B. G. Northrop, Professor M. M. Scott and Rev. Mr. Okabe were entertained at dinner Saturday evening by Japanese Consul Shimizu.

One of the through passengers by the Peru is responsible for the statement that two British warships will arrive here shortly from China and demand the release of W. H. Rickard.

Thomas Cook, aged 80 years, died suddenly Sunday afternoon from heart disease. The deceased leaves a wife and son. The family being in indigent circumstances the Government will inter the remains.

Mrs. Richard Stewart, two daughters and son were passengers by the S. N. Castle. The family have been away about three years. Previous to his death Mr. Stewart taught school at Waialna, on this

. We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J W Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon No one efflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use west Foday the weather is moder-ating, at I proper are rejoicing in a relieves the lungs makes breathing CARRIAGE WHIP-a new sight of the sure is more.

A Herwing the Japan Suborger. It is thought probable in after ware old down by the heavy rains on the herbits has had a

Many women suffer

from nervous complaints and kindred troubles peculiar to their sex. In their train come constipation, biliousness, head ache and neuralgia, obstinate to cure and hard to endure. Every woman should be aware how easily she can keep herself in good health by taking, in sickness and health, that old and reliable remedy

Rrown's

It's grateful friends are legion. They are to be found in every State, in almost every land. For weak, debilitated, overworked women, and puny and delicate children there is no better medicine in the world. Dose small and pleasant to take and it does not injure your teeth. Testimonials are full of praise-they speak of suffering relieved-of sickness banished. Why not get a bottle today?

Look carefully at the package when you purchase. Imitations abound and should be denounced. The genuine has two crosssed red lines on the wrapper.

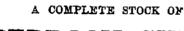
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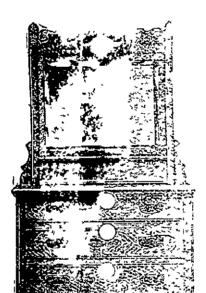
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BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES;

Wicker Ware.

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes, Shaving Stands.

Card Tables,

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In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES-The best in the market-odorless.

PHOTOGRAPHS Framed at \$1.25 each and Upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;

Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil, Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils:

Lucol and Linseed.

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse HEADQUARTERS FOR

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Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World. Preserves all wood above or underground, in firsh or sait water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects

CARRIAGE WHIP-a new invoice. Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

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Meats

-FROM -

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FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

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Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Marketare thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Rofrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1383 q

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MEDICINES PATENT

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Begs to announce to his friends and the That he has opened the above Sa loon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cutsine THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos. Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

-One of Brunswick & Balke's-Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 8213-q

W. H. RICE,

Fine Horses and Cattle From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion...... Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion..... ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham 4 LOT OF

| Pine Saddle and Carriage Horses FOR SALE. 2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to W. H.RICE, Labue, Kauai. 1393-1 v

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£11,054,657 7в. ба. 687,500 0 16 2,344,102 11 07 8,038,654 15 1

£11,054,687 7

£2,789.437 0 B

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Lif Departments are free from, Hability in respec of each other. ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

-OF HAMBURG .-Capital of the Co. and Beserve, Roichs marks. Capital their Re-Insurance Companies Total......Reichamark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG -

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs-85,000,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the stove two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinety, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessuls in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

1256 1y

don and Globe INEURANCE 50

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE. INSURANCE

Of London for FIRE & LIFE. ESTABLISHED 1886. ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3.975,000

BEAVER SALOON BRITISH AND FOREIGN

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor. Of Liverpool for MARINE. CAPITAL - - £1,000,000,

Immediate Payment of Claims.

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on

> FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Sun insurance Co., San Francisco. JOHN S. WALKER.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against are on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stores therein, or the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A SCHARFER & CO 1856 19 1856 17

Marine Insurance Company -OF BERLIN-

FORTUNA General Insurance Company,

The above Insurance Companies have estab-lished a General Agency here, and the under signed, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Daugers of the Seat at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1989 by F A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agta GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

--OF DRESDEN-Haying established an Agency at Honolula

the Hawalian Islands, the undersigned Gener Agents are authorized to take Ricks against the Danger of the Seas

F.A SCHAEFER & CO Agents forthe Hawaiian Jalanda

riage ceremony also made the occasion memorable.

store and purloised sundry pieces of

Mr. and Mrs William Ogg of Paia departed on Friday, the 29th, for a three months trip to Scotland.

account of all health and is at present the guest of J. W. Colville at Paia.

The East Maur Semmary will give

ishment for the crime
The schooner Ka Moi left Kuau for Hawan last Thursday, the 15th

Among Japanese

a month of blizzards. High winds and driving rains, with the mercury oldest inhabitant calls it the coldest winter for years. The people on the hills claim to have had twelve inches home of the small crops, such as potathough Name and Haliwa have had this remedy without praising it. It more that, the plantations turthef always gives prompt relief. It is

12 & 13 The Albany,

The Liverpool and Lon-

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Takes Binks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

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Northern Assurance Co

Marine Insurance Co.Le

Reduction of Rates

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

MARINE INSURANCE

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Al lance Assurance Fire and Marine. London. Wilhelma of Madgeburg Gen'l. ins. Co

1873-13 Agent for Hawalian Islands HAMBURGH ---- BREMES Fire Insurance Company.

GERMAN LLOY

-OF BERLIN-

For Son, River & Land Transport

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable lerm

VEWSPAPERHRCHIVE®

More Beneficial Insects. By the steamer Peru, Commissioner Marsden received letters and a package of insects from Professor Koebele. These insects were brought from Ceylon by the professor and placed on board the steamer. While the greater part of them were found to be dead-which is not to be wondered at considering the long voyage—some of them were alive and at once liberated on trees upon which their food is to be found.

Professor Koebele is now in Japan, and he reports that country to be very much infested with many destructive blight and insect pests. The professor is of the opinion that it is to Japan that we owe several of our most destructive scales and insect pests-particularly the rose beetle; and he will use every endeavor to find an antidote if such a thing exists in Japan. The work of the professor up to the present time has been of incalculable value to the country. He has discovered and sent here ladybirds that have conquered the citrous blight. If it were not for this ladybird the growing of oranges, limes, etc., would have been impossible. In fact, judging from the destruc-tion caused by the blight during the past two years, it is not too much to say that there would not have been a citrous tree alive.

The same ladybird has almost eradicated the coffee blight.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERU.

Big Cargo of Oriental Merchandise and 663 Chinese.

The Pacific Mail liner Peru arrived Saturday afternoon, eleven days from Yokohama. Strong steamer's arrival one day late. She brought six cabin passengers for Honolulu, besides 663 Chinese and 52 Japanese. The cargo of the Peru amounted to 959 tons of Oriental merchandise. The Peru is a new vessel and was here something over a year ago. She was built by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in 1892, and is considered one of the best liners of the Pacific Mail fleet, though somewhat smaller than their other steamers. Her gross tonnage is 3528.

The officers of the vessel are: D. E. Freile, commander; F. C. Helland, chief engineer; J. R. Puckering, purser; A. O'Neill,

The Peru continued her yovage to San Francisco early this morn-

FROM MARSHAL HITCHCOCK. Prisoners at Work on the Road. The Marshal's New Residence.

C. D. Chase received a letter from Marshal Hitchcock by the Kinau. He writes that the political prisoners were landed and placed in the Hilo jail Saturday without the least trouble and are now at work on the roads. The Marshal's head continues to trouble him somewhat, but he hopes to rapidly improve now that official cares have been laid aside.

Mr. Chase was instructed to procure a residence for the Marshal in Honolulu. The premises on Emma street, formerly occupied by ex-British Minister Wodehouse, has been secured and will be occupied by Marshal Hitchcock and family on their return from Hilo.

Dutch Soldier Visitor,

An individual with red whiskers, dressed in a gaudy uniform and a helmet hat, attracted considerable attention yesterday while walking about the city. Investigation proved the man to be John Smit, a Dutch soldier. He was a steerage passenger on the Peru en route to Chicago, where he goes to visit relatives and reside. Smit has been stationed in the Dutch years, and is now on the retired list. He ranks as sergeant, and, according to his story, has seen much active service. His fare was paid by the Holland Government, from which he will now draw a yearly pension. The soldier wors a number of medals-long-service, not be taken under the execution un mark manship, trophies of honor, etc. He was piloted around by George Stratemeyer, who speaks the Dutch language fluently.

Steamers in April.

The month of April will be prolific in the arrival and departure of steamers. From the Coast there will be the China on the 2d, Australia 8th, Arawa 11th, Warrimoo 24th and Coptic on the 30th. Outward, the Warrimoo on the 1st, Gaelic on the 28th.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1894.

BEIORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERTON, J AND CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO BAT IN PLAGE OF MR. JUSTICE FREAR, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS. as of December Term, 1894.

Ho SUN VS. E. G. HITCHCOOK, MARSHAL

a rice plantation took A mortgagee of possession of the premises for breach of condition, put the husband of the mo gagor in cha ge of the remises, hired and paid for the labor in harvesting the crop of ice, had it put in bags marked with his agents initials. Thereafter, and before the rice was removed from the premises, it was levied upon under an attachment by a judgment creditor of mortgagor. Held, the replevy of the rice by mortgagee (plaintiff) from the custody of the Marshal was good.

The mortgage contained an agreement to sell to mortgagee future crops not growing on the premises at the time the mortgage was executed. It was contended that a sale and delivery of the crop levied upon had not been made as required by the agreement Held, that as the crop was still standing on the premis s when the mortgagee took possession it was covered by the mortgage.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING.

The plaintiff brought his action in the District Court of Honolula, to replevy of defendent 166 bags of paddy seized by the Marshal under levy of an execution in the action of Kam Loi vs. Chong Kim Tai and her husband, and recovered judgment from which defendent appealed to the Supreme Court upon the grounds that the judgment is contrary to law on the points of delivery -on the contract of sale—on the question of pos-session of plaintiff; of the rights of creditors on such a contract and generally on the law of the case. The evidence shows that in May

or June, 1894, under a duly recorded chattel mortgage executed by one Chong Kim Tai, a married woman, southeast winds prevailed nearly (such execution being approved and joined in by her husband) the plainthe entire voyage, causing the tiff Ho Sun the mortgages took possession of a certain rice plantation at Waikiki, Oahu, upon which at the time of entering into possession of the premises was a crop of rice or paddy not barvested. The mortgage was overdue and the mortgagor was Buckle, Mrs W Brown, Miss E Beffs, Mrs H in default. The possession was given amicably by the mortgagor and Ho Sun placed the mortgagor's husband in possession as his agent and paid him wages for his services and also hired laborers and paid them, and while in possession with such labor-ers harvested the crop, thrashed and bagged it in bags of plaintiff, 154 being marked S. C., the mark of plaintiff's factors Sing Chong & Co., and 12 bags without mark. Before this paddy was removed from the premises, the Marshal made his execution levy in the action of Kam Loi against Chong Kim Tai, et al.

In the action of Kam Loi against Choog Kim Tai and husband, June 15, 1894, an attachment was issued Tucker, Miss A C and dissolved before judgment, which was rendered on June 25, 1894, and execution was levied on July 2, 1894, on the paddy in question. Prior to this levy, notice was given Body JE on June 27, of the possession taken Bowen, JR on June 27, of the possession taken by Ho Sun by letter, viz:

"Honolulu, H. I., June 27, 1894. E. G. Hitchcock,

Marshal of the Hawn. Islds. Sir: In Re the Mortgage from Chong Kim Tai to Ho Sun, of plantation premises at Waikiki.

I respectfully inform you that Ho Sun has taken possession of the property conveyed by said mortgage, Grau, F including the plantation, leases, crop, implements, five stock and other Hawaiian Feed Co chattels heretofore in possession of Chong Kim Tai; and that said Ho Sun proposes to devote said property to the payment of said mortgage, as therein provided. You are therefore respectfully requested to refrain from any and all acts, (whether acting under executions against the property of said Chong Kim Tai, or otherwise) in any manner conflicting with the rights of possession and of property under said mortgage, now existing in Ho Sun.

Yours faithfully,

(e) C. W. Ashford, Attorney for Ho Sun." The evidence clearly shows an open actual and notorious taking possession of mortgaged property by the mortgages under his mortgage prior to the severing the crop from the soil and a bona fide delivery by the mortgagor to the mortgagee of such property and actual possession by the mortgages to satisfy the lien he held. This lien cannot be set army in Bavaria for twenty-four aside by the execution creditor of the mortgagor by the mere levy of the execution. The execution creditor could obtain no more rights than his debtor possessed unless the trans action was fraudulent or void. This is not shown to be so. The debtor's (mortgagor's) rights of possession had ceased and the property could less the lien of Ho Sun was first

sati-fied. The contention is made by defend ant that by reason of the clause in the mortgage "I hereby sell all paddy from my said rice plantation to Ho Sun, said Ho Sun paying me the roling market rate at the time of delivery until my said note is fully paid" the growing crop did not pass to the mortgagee. That this was an executory contract of sale of the crops contained in the mortgage, and that future crops were not sub ject to the mortgage and that only when the crop was served and Alameda 4th, Australia 13th, and delivered by mortgagor could any rights or lien attach on behalf of the

mortgagee This position is not tenable in as much as the mertgage covered the land upon which the crop was growing at the time possession was taken by the mortgagee. And the crop then upon the land not severed passed with the land to mortgagee under his foreclosure.

Judgment for plaintiff affirmed. Cecil Brown for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant. Dated Honolulu, March 28, 1895.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Force of Twenty-five-H. Cook Succeeds Cordes as Captain.

Gus Cordes is no longer captain of the mounted police. His resignation took effect last night. It is the intention to reconstruct the mounted force, and many changes will be made in its personnel. H. Cook, late sergeant of Company F has been appointed captain. Twenty-five men will form the detail, squads doing duty on shifts. The men are to be drilled according to United States cavalry tactics and equipped in a like manner. While one squad is on duty the others

will be given instructions.

Wichart will likely be made
lieutenant. Several specials have also been released from duty.

Gillig Party Here.

H. M. Gillig, wife and maid, and Frank L. Unger, were among the passengers for Honolulu by the Peru. They are journeying homeward from a tour around the world and took passage on the Peru at Singapore. The party spent some time in Bombay. They will re-main here until April 28th, sailing for San Francisco and home by the

LIST LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to March 31, 1895.

Fircher, Mrs C

Johnson, Mrs

Montana, Mrs

Rose, Mrs

Aldridge, C

Brown, S

Berry, J

Barnett, H

Crowningberg, D

Foster, J W (3)

Fox, C Farrell, W J

Goodwin, E

Kimme, C

Henrickson, J

Lapoint, W A Lewis, F

Modena, J de (3) Miller, C H McArdle, J McLain, R B

Cannon, H (2) Chapman, W Catton, E W

Dean, W Dow, J

Stratton, Mrs Smith, Miss T

Turner, Mrs A H

Miller, Miss Magurn, Mrs M (1)

Gibbs, Mrs

Austin, Mrs E Brown, Mrs C M Brundage, Mrs N W Berlowitz, Mrs (2)

Derury, Marie Evinsen, Mrs L Fernie, Mrs B French, Mary B Gleason, Miss A. Honan, Mrs G

Johnson, Miss J Johnson, Mrs W (2) Leech, Mrs Murphy, Miss Markle, Mrs E McGregor, Mrs D McGregor, Miss M Parker, Mrs W E Robson, Mrs M E

Sanford, Mrs E Show Miss

Armstrong, G Armstrong, V Barnhardt, E () Cahitl, A J (2) Carpenter, C Cooke, F C Christiansen, J. U. Douglass, R W Drummond, G

Dickerson, W Fowler, A Fritten, J Van Johnson, Mr Lohide, M Lea. Dr Muller, A E W

Modena, G de Murdock, W O Newton, H (2) Oliver, E W Peterson, A P Powell, W A Patterson, W Schwarting, I Syvertson, Smith, J W Bcott, J 1 hrill, N (2) Winston, F S (3) White, Mr Weikert, R Wayman, W A

Whitford, J.

Patterson, R Purdy, 8 Perry, Wm Smith, G W Semith, G W Show, O J Sibbald, J Taylor, Dr A Mehrula, W (2) White, C Waff rman, H Word, W

Olsen, N C

PARCELS POST. Smith, Mrs T M REGISTERED. 5371-Dr G A Ings

592—M Wiedeman

Parties inquiring for letters in the bove list will please ask for "Advertised JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, March 31

CBAF. BREWER & CO.'8

Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the AMERICAN BARB JOHN D. BREWER

Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

The For the information, apply to

Chas Brewer & Co., 27 K.lby St , Boston, Mass, or to C BREWER & CO. (L'D.), Honolula, Agenta.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL FOR THE RAPID CLEE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and SORE THROAT



It will relieve the most dis-tressing cough, soothe the inflamed membranc, loosen the phlegm, and induce re freshing sleep For the care of Croup, Whoop ing Couch Sore Throat, and all

the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other namely so effective as

Aver's Cherry Pectoral HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr J C 4 jer & Co Lowe Was 1 S A. TP-lleware of obe ip limitations. The name-Ayer's Cherry Pectoral - is prominent on the wrapper and is how; in the place of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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Couchs. Corps.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Contitation T. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the detendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assunges PAIN of BVERY KIND. affords a calm, refreshing sleeps WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES he nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, OYSENTERY. DIARRHOE A

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LON DON, REPORT that it AUTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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Sole MANUFACTURER,
J. T. DAVENPORT,



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Those who have not already given it a trini should do so at once.

In paiace and cottage aithe, Powell's Baisam of Anisced is the old and unexcelled COHGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whele civilized world proclaims its great worth Loossons the phisegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above eneath wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Refuse initiations. Established RM. Squatters and farmors when endering their stores should not omit this time-honoured cough reactly.

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Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

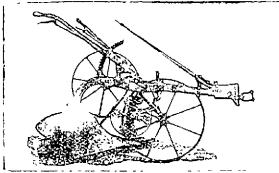
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We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COM-

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We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for cleaning sugar or coffee lands.
Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been

added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed. "WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to .

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THEIR NAME IS MILLIONS? An alms of old in me you'll find' A friend indeed was I? In storm and wreck a help so kind "

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Woven Wire Mattresses which will not rust; Iron Beds which fold; Spiral Springs for upholsterers' use; all made right here in Honolula by

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Mrs. Harrison's Face Bleach. Cures most aggravated cases Mes Harrison's Face Bleach. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

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MRS HARRISOR'S HAIR VIGOR Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications.

Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing spicially invited to a trial Price \$1

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On or About On or About China Apria 2 Pert Anstrana Apria Warrin or Arawa Apri 11 Alameda Peri Warringoo Australia Aprili Alameda
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Australia May 3
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Australia Arawa . April 28 May 2 May 2 Мау 30 Arawa . Warrimoo City Peking June 1 June 6 June 1 Магтроза June 3 Australia June 21 Anstralia Warrimoo June 24 June 1 Coptic Australia Arawa . July 4 July 15 July 24 Alameda Miowera Australia June 27 July 2 Miowera City Peking July 17 Australia. July 20 Mariposa July 25 Coptic July 10 Alameda Aug 1 Australia Aug. 9 City Peking Aug. 10 Aug. 9 Warrinioo Warrimoo Aug Belgio . Aug. 9 Aug 29 Sept. 2 Sept. 19 Australia Mariposa Aug 14 Aug. 22 Aug. 31 Australia Arawa . Coptic Miowera Miowera RioJaneiro bept. 24 Arawa... Australia Sept. 26 Austrana Sept. 7 Sept. 30 Alameda . Warrimoo Oct. 21 Anstralia Warrinioo Australia China Oct. 24

Meteorological Record.

Mariposa

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City Peking. Dec. 6

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Coptic Nov. 28 Warrimoo. Dec. 24 City Peking..Dec. 28

BY THE GOVERNMENT SUBVEY. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. BABOM THERMO Ban Rain in Ra Winds. m -Sun 24 30.16 30 04 68 Mon 25 30 15 90 08 63 Tue 28 30 19 80 10 60 Wed 27 30 19 80 09 60 Thu 28 30.16 30 08 63 Fri 28 30.16 30 08 63 Bat 40 31 14 50 08 64 77 60 02 71 63 01 70 63 04 73 63 18 75 75 20 76 69 25 77 68 05 02, 24 NNE Barometer corrected for temperature and ele-

Tides. Sun and Moon. Jun Rises
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p.m | a m | p.m. a m. | 30 | 1.15 | 4.85 | 30 | 6.5 | ... | 21 | 39 | 9.15 | 2.85 | 5.73 | 5.52 | 6.16 | 0.87 | 31.42 | 11. 2 | 4.14 | 6.36 | 6.51 | 6.16 | 1.33 First Quarter of the moon on the 2d at 10 h.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ABRITALS.

Stmr J A Cummans Neilson from Wa-Stmr Kinau tracke from Hawan and SATIRDAY Mar 30.

PMSS Peru I rede from Yokohama Bkine SN Castle Hi bberd from San Bark Triton Schon from L verpool Stmr James Makee Peterson, from Stmr Mikahala, Hael and from Kauai Stmrke Au Hou Thompson from Maka

SUNDAY Mar of Stmr Claudine Cameron from Main Stmr Iwalam Freeman from Kanas 5tmr kaala Brown from circuit of Bark Bairs Moise from Newcastle MONDAY April 1

otmr Lehna McGregor from Hamakua Etmr Waisleale Gregory from Honokaa Lahama and Kukuhaele atmr Mokoli McGregor ret Volokai

DEPA 1 -

FRIDAY Mach. 9 HBMS Nyiqle Hint glord for I's grimalt stur W G 31 - n-1 or Mr. and Hawai at loa a SATURIAN MAR

Bear Prairie pricise Seaf rancisco. S STAY MAS P M >> ler r St. Ira cis ; MONDAY April 1 Bo Dies 1 c for san I ri Stur other Ticke Perce ! - Na

Stmr Vikahila Hag and for Kanal Stmr Walnight , Chwar for Oahu Stmr I A Corolla S r Oahu

VINCEIN IN 101 MIN CE TEAT USFS Phyade physication - 1

MERCPANTMEN (This list does not include coaste Schr Norma, Claxton P (

Bark Suniatra, Berry H 10

Sch King Cyrus Christian of New istic
Ship H F Glade, Herckson I (verpon
Am schr Golden Shore Henderson Neck Bk Robert Sudden, Birkholm Newcast e
Bk Newsboy, Mollestad Newcastle
Bk Alden Besse Potter Port Blakeh
Schr W F Jewett Johnson Puget So 12
Bk Matilda Swenson Port Gamb e Sh Hawanan Isles, Kutse, Newcastle Bk Martha Davis So de Sar Francisco 8h T F Oakes Reed Sat Francisco Bittne 5 G Wilder Schmidt, Sa Fra & Schr Aloha Dabel San Francisco Bittne 8 N Castle Hubbard San Francisco

Bark Triton, Schon Liverpool Bark Harry Morse Herrimat New 111

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY St r Kinan, Clarke for Mais mid Li

War at 2 p m Star Kr Au Hou Thompson fr Wat mean 1 Krkaha at 3 p m St re cidine tameron for Mair els at in the Freeman for Kill perts

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PASSENGERS

Tron Hawan and Vaur per slim Kinau Mar 29 Voltane Dr. Backus Miss L. Ouzerias Miss Newhall Scallisch and wife, M Fuller and wife J M Liliott and wife, L Hoffman and wife Seth Drew, Miss L Hoffman and wife both Drew, Miss Waxwell H H Preston S W Marsh Dr Harvey and wife, W N Armstrong, Way ports W Vannetta Wo Hing L Turner J I Humberg Mrs I May and daughter J Renton (apt J Ross Dr K Komai wife and maid L S Aungst Kaaimalani, bamuel Parker and wife, Miss Eva Parker Miss Helen Parker G D Egner, W G Ogg and wife Mrs S Nowlein and 93 deck.

From China and Japan, per P M S S Peru March 30-H M Gillig and wife F L Unger Henry Treadway, D de V Graham From San Francisco, per bkine S N Castle March 20—Mrs Richard Stewart daughters and son, Lewis K McGrew.

1 rom Kauai persting Ke An Hou, March 30-H Morrison, B Catton and 4 on deck From Kauai, per stimr Mikahala, March 30—Captain Compton Mrs H Isenberg. (H Eldredge, H W Dimond G Rodick, k Fredenberg Miss M Bunpole C F Hagens Miss K Cummins, W Ross, and 47 on deck From Lahama per stmr Kaala, March 31-H Wolters

From Man, per stmr (laudine, March) 31—Attorney General W.O. Simith, Hon H.P. Baldwin, E.F. Bishop, R. von Domkowitz, Mrs. H.F. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, Miss L. Hubbard, T. McCaleb, M.A. Cronise, A.D. Smith, Ira Van Camp, M.D. Monsarrat, Miss R. Kauinau, Miss Kalimahana, A.V. Peters, Henry Birch, Kamio, Kelimot, Mrs. J.T. Aluli and child, and 34 on deck.

From Mani, per stmr Waialeale, April 1—Mrs K W Cooper, Miss Cooper Miss Richard, and 13 on deck DEPARTURES

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W G Hall, Mar 29—W O Smith, Mrs K Scott Ed Dowsett, H Kaapana, J Kea, Mrs Bertelmann, Jas Boyd, J F Morgan and diughter, Judge Robertson, Master Scott, J B Grant, S Amalu, Dr Huddy W C Achi, Chester Doyle Mrs Barrett, Chas Ka, Mary Keln, Yeoig Yeong and 46 on deck For San Francisco per P M & S Pern, March 31—Captain C E Giffard, C B Olsen wife and 3 children H Govett and wife, B T Hoffacker, H Schwald and 4 steerage

BORN.

WALLACE-In this city April 1, 1895 to the wife of kenneth R G Wallace a son

ROSS In this city, April 1, 1895 William Ross a native of Scotland, aged 34 years

EFFICACY OF THE SHREDDER. Correspondent Says It Saves Power and Consequently Fuel.

MR EDITOR: In view of the fact that most of the manufacturers of sugar are contemplating the improvement and enlargement of their sugar mills, I would like to say a word in regard to the advantages of the various methods of extraction now in use in the various mills of the Islands. In the first place, however, I should like to say that all the various measures must ultimately resolve themselves into the fuel question, and that any machine that will give the greatest pressure, or the best extraction, with the least amount Punahou again; Parker attempted to of power, will evidently be the best make a run, but missed the good in-

proved by applying to any of the managers that have them in use. The reason I say a cane shredder requires no power to run it, is because a cane shredder and a five-roller mill require less steam to run them than does a less steam to run them than does a five-roller mill alone. Indeed, from such observations as I have been able to make. I consider that this saving of power is not less than ten to twenty horse power, or at least terference on their part, Corbett made quite sufficient to engage the attention of planters.

The advantage of this saving is obvious, because the steam used up by an extra two or three-roller mill can be saved to evaporate the juice, and will permit of more water being used in mascerating the begasse and will consequently give better extraction Unless this statement can be refuted, which I doubt very much it would seem that a cane shredder stands first and foremost in the ranks of improvement.

New Shipping Guide.

 $G_{+}(\cdot)$

John H Hare better known as "Jack who has been in the em- was passed back and forth between ploy of W lders Stean ship Company as purset or different steam right for Punahou a fumble cost ers for several years has gone into the publishing business. Being tained the ball Counait made no the publishing business. Being tained the ball Counait made no again being slowed by the main torce. the point shing to sines. Being tained an oan contact made not thoroughly conversant with the gain tengstopped by the main force of Punahou Singer gained five yards and Contact two through Punahou's shipping guide by has 1-sued a line Singer went through the center. For Sur Francisco Ja Sa Frank I and Saturday

Best Exhibition of Football Playing | full-back Seen in Honolulu

PLYABOL MEETS IIS WATERIOO.

four Hundred People San the Game Exciting From Beginning to End-Corbett Receives a Slight Injury-Victors Cheer Defeated Opponents



प्राप्त विश्व OOTBALL is fast becoming one of the most popular sports in Ho nolulu. The recent games between the Philadelphia and Honolulu teams has created a lively interest in the

game. Yesterday's game between Punahou and Honolulu teams drew an audience of over four hundred people.

At the start things looked as if there would be a close contest between the would be a close contest between the rival teams. The first half proved to be such; but in the beginning of the second, Honolulu's wind and main force told on the Punahous and the supremacy of the former was made prominently manifest.

That there was good playing on both sides goes without saying; but football players not in the game expressed the opinion that the fumbling was altogether inexcusable. There seemed to be great lack of steadiness where it was most needed.

The St. Louis College band rendered appropriate music throughout the

Punahou's mascot, Master Ned Neumann, was gaudy in the college colors and announced to his fellow sympathizers the different plays made, prefacing each announcement with a blast of a tin horn and a flour-ish of a buff and blue umbrella.

Promptly at 4 p. m. Honolulu started off with the ball and gained seventeen yards on a wedge. On lining up again the ball was snapped back, but a fumble was made and the leather failed to advance; three yards gain by Honolulu. Joe Conradt went around the right end for ten yards; another fumble gave the ball to Puna-

A fumble gave the ball back to Honolulu. Crane went around the left end for eight yards; Singer lost ten yards on an attempted run; Conradt failed to make a gain on account of Punahou's interference, and the ball went

to the opposing team on downs.

Corbett fumbled the ball and Honolulu obtained it; Crane made a long run trying to get around the left end, but only succeeded in gaining three yards; the ball was carried out of bounds.

of power, will evidently be the operation of power, will evidently be the operation as adapted for the use of sugar mills. And I believe we shall ultimately find that as much, or more, will be gained by increasing the dulution by masceration as by increasing the expressions; and if the cane shredder will aid us in doing this, it would seem to be the machine best suited to the requirement of the majority of mils

In estimating the power necessary to run these various machines we may safely, I believe, assume that an extra three roller mill will require a fifty to sixty horse-power engine to run it, and that a two-roller mill wil, need an engine of from twenty to thirty horse-power, while strange to relate a power, while strange to relate a mothing to a shreader will need nothing.

In a stimating the power necessary to run these various machines we may safely, I believe, assume that an extra three roller mill will need an engine of from twenty to thirty horse-power, while strange to relate a power, while strange to relate a power, while strange to relate a mothing to a shreader will need nothing.

In a stimating the power necessary to run these various machines we may safely, I believe, assume the third horse to the majority of mills and half; Crane followed sult for a yards and and then lost seven yards, Punahou's line for two yards and and then lost seven yards, and the left end and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and then lost seven yards, Punahou's line for two yards and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and then lost seven yards, Punahou's line and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and then lost seven yards, Punahou's line for two yards and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and the nots seven yards, Punahou's line for two yards and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and the nots seven yards, Punahou's line and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and the nots seven yards, Punahou's line for two yards and half; Crane followed sult for a yard and the nots seven yards, Punahou's line for two yar

it is nevertheless true, as can be and making a touchdown, helped by the splendid juterference of Conradt, Singer kicked a clean goal. Score Honolulu, 6, Punahou, 0.

fore arriving there the team divided. one part running to the left and the other to the right; the former had Corbett nicely concealed in their midst and so completely fooled the Honolulu men that there was no inmade a good goal. Score. Honolulu, 6, Punahou, 6

Conradt made eight yards around the right, and Rosa bucked the center for nine yards, Honolulu fumbled and lost seven yards. Crane gained seven yards around the left end and the ball was carried out of bounds.

Another fumble gave the ball to

Punahou and Parker gained a yard; third down and ten yar a to gain forced Corbett to kick the ball which hit one of Honolulu's men and bounced back eight yards, another attempt was made to rush the ball ahead, but sufficient gain could not be made and the ball went to Honolulu.

Holt went through the line for a small gain and Lawrence made twelve yards Conradt fought like a tiger for four yards, here a series of fumbles entered into the game and the ball the two teams

Corbett was hart in the end of the first half and Rice took his place as Rice kicked the ball and Honolulu

secured it. Contact gained five yards and Singer three Punahou obtained the ball on downs

and Rice made two yards, Parker made five yards and went out of bounds, Rice kicked and Conradt returned it.

A fumble gave the ball to Honolulu and Singer gained four yards, Angus made a small gain, which was followed by Conradt for nine yards; Crane made eight yards around the left end and Conradt rushed for eight, several small gams were made and au off side play lost five yards for Honolulu; Thompson was pushed through the center and Singer made a touchdown. Clean goal by Singer. Score: Honolulu 16; Punahou 6. Rice made a long kick for Puna-

hous, which was returned by Singer, a rough and tumble scrimmage re sulted when Parker tried to go through the center, no gain; Punahou was pushed back thirteen yards by Honolulu; Rice kicked the ball and Conradt getting it, made fifteen yards for Honolulu; Singer gained a yard, a double pass between Conradt and Crane made a gain of twenty-eight yards for Honolulu; Lawrence made fifteen yards, and Angus lost three; Singer rushed the line for six yards, and Conradt advanced three yards more, carrying the ball off bounds; Conradt ran around the right with the ball and dropped it; Singer picked it up and gained ten yards; he in turn dropped it; Angus getting the ball, made a touch-down. Singer kicked goal. Score: Honolulu 22; Punahou 6. Angus made no gain for Punahou; Singer gained thirteen yards; several small gains were made, a mass play made five yards for Honolulu; Singer made no gain.

A fumble gave the ball to Punahou: a yard was lost on the first play. Another fumble gave the ball back to Honolulu, Crane made five yards; an off hand play cost Honolulu five yards; Angus lost two yards, and time

was called Both teams came into town for re-freshments, Punahou being in advance. As the Honolulus came along Hotel street three rousing cheers were given the defeated team by the vic-

It was the unanimous verdict of the players and those in attendance that Saturday's game was the best exhibi tion of football playing ever witnessed

in Honolulu.
The Honolulu boys celebrated their victory by singing, blowing of horns,

> Who are, who are, Who are we? We are, we are, H. A. C.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate In the matter of the estate of PAUL P. KANOA, late of Honolulu, deceased.

PAUL P. KANOA, late of Honolulu, deceased. A document purporting to be the last will and tostament of Paul P. Kanoa, deceased having on the 26th day of March. A. D. 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testementary to Kalcipia Kanoa having been filed by George N. Wilcox.

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the 2rd day of May, at the court room of said Court, at Ahlt land Hale in Honolulu, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will and the granting of letters testamentary.

tary.

Linted Honoluly, March 26, 189
Rv the Court

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAV-THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVIng been duly appointed Administrator of
the estate of Antone Pedro late of Bwa, Island
of Oahn decrased, notice is hereby given to all
persons to prevent their claims against the es
late of said Antone Pedro duly authenticated
whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to
Cecil Brown, at his office on Merchant Street
Honolniu, Island of Oahn within six months
from the date hereof, or they will be forever
barred And all persons indebted to said estate
are hereby requested to make immediate pay
ment thereof to the undersigned
Dated Honoluin March 15 1898
Ck. IL BROWN,
Administrator of the Estate of

Administrator of the Estate of Autone Pedro deceased

NOTICE.

M WIFE CONDIA FRITSCH HAV ing left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby give notice that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her in my name ELOISE FRITSCH

Hilo, H. I. April 1st, 1895 1642-4w

HAVANA CIGARS!

Just Received A carefully selected assortment of GENUINE CHOICE

Havana Cigars!

MISS D. LAMB

and gained twelve yards Singer made near the Postoffice 1841-7. Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

that pursuant to the provision and powers contained to a cortain mortgage deed made by KAAPA (w) and KAACOKAHI her husband to Alexander Hutchinson duted June 3rd A D 1878 recorded in the effice of the Registrar of Conveyances, in book 55 pages III and 112, which said mortgage deed and the note and debt secured thereby were assigned by J C Carter and J S Walker, executors of the will of said Alexander Hutchinson to W G Irwin and Claus Spreckels copartners under the firm name of W G Irwin & Co. 'by indenture dated February 28, A D 1881 recorded in said office, in book 70 pages 2, 3 4 and 5 and by said W G Irwin & Co. 'by indenture dated February 28, A D 1881 recorded in said effice in book 70 pages 2, 3 4 and 5 and by said W G Irwin & Co. and others assigned to The Hutchinson Plantation Company, as Hawaiian Corporation by indenture dated November 28, A, D 1884, recorded in said office, in book 19, pages 16, 17 and 18, and by said Corporation The Hutchinson Plantation Company assigned to Lon's bloss by indenture dated June 1, A D 1889, recorded is said office, in book 119, pages 20 and 121, and by said Coults Slots assigned to The Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, a Corporation incorporated ander the laws of the State of California, U S A by indenture dated June 11, 1889 recorded in said office in book 118, pages 376 and 377, said last named Corporation, the undersigned, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to with non payment of the principal and interest of the promisory note and debt secured by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction recomes of Jas F Morgan, in Honolniu, Island of Oahu, SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, A D 1895, attwelve (12) o'clock noon.

noon
The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows. All the right, title and interest of said Kaapa and Kaalokabi in and to all that land in Kawala, Kau, Island of Hawali, comprising Apany one of Royal Patent Grant No. 820 to Laweililli and containing nineteen (10) acres.

(10) acres
THE HUTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION
COMPANY COMPANY
For further particulars apply to Carter & Kinney, Attorneys for Fhe Hatchinson Sugar Plantation Company
Dated Honolulu, March 13, 1895 1687 5w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by CHARLES B WILSON of Honoinin, Oahn, to George P Townsend, of said Honoinin, dated August 9th A D. 1894 and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Book 147, pages 478 479 and 480 notice is hereby given that the said George P Townsend, mortgage, intends to forcelose the said mortgage for condition broken, towit non paymont of the principal when due

Notice is also hereby given that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Jas F Morgan, in said Honoiniu on SATLENDAY the 18th day of April, A D. 1895 at 12 octock noon The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Kulaokuhna, in said Henolulu, bounded and described as follows, viz commencing at the manka corner of Young and I likely streets, and running in an easterly direction along Young street 219,5 feet, thence in a wortherly direction 150 feet, thence in a wortherly direction along Pilkoi street 15° 3 feet, to place of commencement, containing an area of 731-1000 of an acre

GEORGE P. TOWNSEND, Mortgages GEORGE P. TOWNSEND,

By his Attorneys Cauter & Kinney
Por further particulars apply to Carter &
Kinney, Attorneys for said mortgagee, 410 Fort
Street, Honolulu
Honolulu, March Hith, A D 1895
1637 5w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of that certain mortgage made by S KEMAHALUAE and MELE, his wife, to and in favor of S. B. Bishop, dated October 15th, 1890, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahn, in Liber 126 on pages 374 and 375, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit; the non payment of both principal and interest when due

close the same for condition broken, we will the non payment of both principal and interest when due

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public anction at the auction rooms of Jas F. Morgan, Honolah, and will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day

For further particulars apply to

Attorney for S. E. Bishu Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, March 14th, 1895.

The premises covered by said mortgage are all those pieces or parcels of land situate in Halin isio, Honolulu, Oahn, and more particularly described as Apanas 2 and 3 in Royal Parent Not 1979, Kuleana 2861 to Kuukuu 1657-4w

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAV-THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been duly appointed Administrator of
the Betate of KOBACHI, late of Kapala Island
of Kauai deceased, notice is hereoy given to all
persons to presents their claims against the
seature of said Kobachi duly authenticated whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to him at
his office at Linne, Kauai, aforesaid within sit,
months from the date hereof, or they will be
forever barred And all persons indebted to
said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned
Dated Linne, Kauai, March 19th, 1805

C H BISHOP,
Administrator of the Estate of Kobachi,
diceased

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAV-THE UNDERSIGNED HAV
Ing been appointed by the Probate Court,
First Circuit, Executors of the last will and
testament of CHARLES O BERGER deceased,
of Honolulu, Oahn, H I, notice is hereby given
that all persons having any claims against said
estate must file their claims properly anthenticated within six mouths, or they will be
barred, and all persons owing the said estate
must pay their indebtedness to the undersigned

MARTHA BERGER,
JOHN M DOWSETT,
H A WIDEMANN

Executors under the last Will and Testament
of C O Berger 1639-4w

Co-partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARTHUR WILLIAM HOHSON and HERSERT CLARK AUSTIN of Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, Republic of Hawaii, are co-partners carry ng on business in Hilo aforesaid, as Real Estate and General Commission Agents under the firm name and style of A W Hobson

Dated at Hilo, March 11th, 1895.

F. M. WAKEFIELD,
1638-2t. Attorney for A. W. Hobson & Co.

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all persons having claims against the Estate of ANN MARIA DIMOND late of Hono Estate of ANN MARIA DIMOND late of Hono inln, deceased, testate, to present the same to the undersigned within six munits from the date of the publication of this notice or this will be forever burred HENRY WATERHOLSE JULIA H WATERHOLSE Farcutors of the World Maria Dimon 4 639 4w Hono win March 20 180

Notice of Copartnership,

F. RICHARDS AND B. F. P. RILL II ARID A VII. D. E. S. HORN IN The Both entered into constitutible for he man factored and sale of Harnessen I are a feet the few name of HILO HARNESS HOP.

Hilo Hawa Varch 1-1 186 1689-4w

The Advertises and Gazette on sale at Hilo, J A Martin news agent

TIME TABLE

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1895 Steamship "Kinau,

CLARKE. Commander.

Will leave Honolula at 2 o'clock P M touching at Lahama, Maalasa Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawa 1 hae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

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Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock > M., touching at Laupahoeboe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Labaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABBIYES AT HONOLULU.

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Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

No Freight will be received after 12 noon on day of sailing.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance Round Trip Tickets, covering all expenses,

Steamship "Claudine,"

CAMERON. Commander.

Will leave Honolula every Tuesday at o'clock P. M., touching at Kabului, Hana Hamos and Kipshulu, Mani. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuc, Kaupo, on second trip of each month.

No Freight will be received after : P. M. on day of sailing. This Company reserves the right to make

changes in the time of departure and arrival

of its Steamers WITHOUT NOTICE and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it

Live Stock received only at owner's risk This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

has been landed.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

FOR -:- SALE!

Honoluin, H. I. January 1st 1895.

2 I-2 MILES OF Fowler's Patent Portable Track

30 INCH GUAGE, Just arrived by the Bark H. F.Glade, in quantities to suit

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.

3942-1w 1637 3w NOTICE.

THE AGREEMENT HEREtofore exist e lotweet Mrs. Grinwell and M. O. Si va of Nor h. Konna Hawail in the Hanalaid Ran h. 's tills dat these vid Mrs. Hanlaisi Ran h 's the da discould Mrs. Greenwel having a rebased the interest of said S113.0 February 13th 50%

Prip A March 29

Francisco.

EXPORTS

at y 1 (issu gers only)